

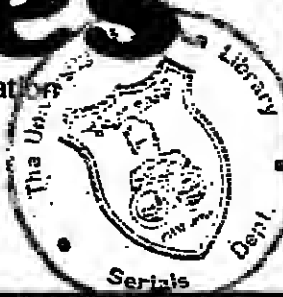
## Weinberger to visit Mideast

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger will visit Lebanon, Egypt and Israel next week and meet U.S. Marines overseeing the evacuation of Palestinians from Beirut, the White House said Friday. Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Weinberger will leave for Beirut on Tuesday and will confer with U.S. military and civilian officials as well as members of the Lebanese government. He said Mr. Weinberger will also travel to Egypt and Israel for talks with officials there. The White House spokesman said he was unsure whether Mr. Weinberger would meet Bashir Gemayel, the newly-elected president of Lebanon, but that he would meet some of the 800 U.S. Marines temporarily stationed there. Mr. Speakes described the visit to Egypt and Israel as the result of long-standing invitations and said Mr. Weinberger was going "with the approval of the president."

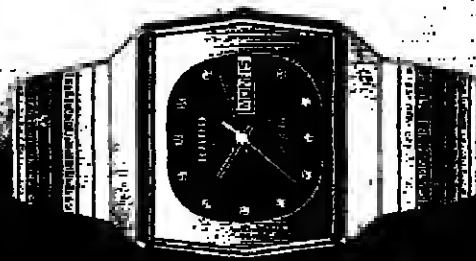
# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورديان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"



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## China Daily blasts 'maniacal Begin'

PEKING (R) — The China Daily Friday accused Israel of "excessive and exceptional violence" against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and said the PLO's withdrawal from Lebanon was the best choice in the circumstances. The English-language newspaper said the Israeli invasion of Lebanon had been condemned worldwide, "but that will not stop a maniacal (Prime Minister Menachem) Begin whose Zionist soul seems only deliverable with a holocaust of his own making." The paper said in a commentary that the Palestinian cause was an essentially political rather than a military struggle, and that PLO leaders "reiterate their condemnation of terrorism, which, as a means, never serves any just cause and often results in alienation from potential friends." It attacked "Genocidal Zionists and their American backers," and said the U.S. could not find a solution to the Middle East problem because it was not a disinterested party.

## Arab women protest Israeli invasion

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli police broke up a demonstration by Arab women protesting in front of the U.S. consulate here against Israel's invasion of Lebanon. A police spokesman said 12 women were arrested.

## Saudi hospitals to treat PLO men

JEDDAH (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has ordered the kingdom to receive Palestinian fighters wounded in west Beirut, state-run Saudi Television reported Thursday. The king had sent a message to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in Beirut asking him to name Saudi hospitals in which he would like the fighters to be treated, it said. The television gave no further details of the offer, the first by Saudi Arabia to accept wounded Palestinians.

## PLO seeks to open office in Bangkok

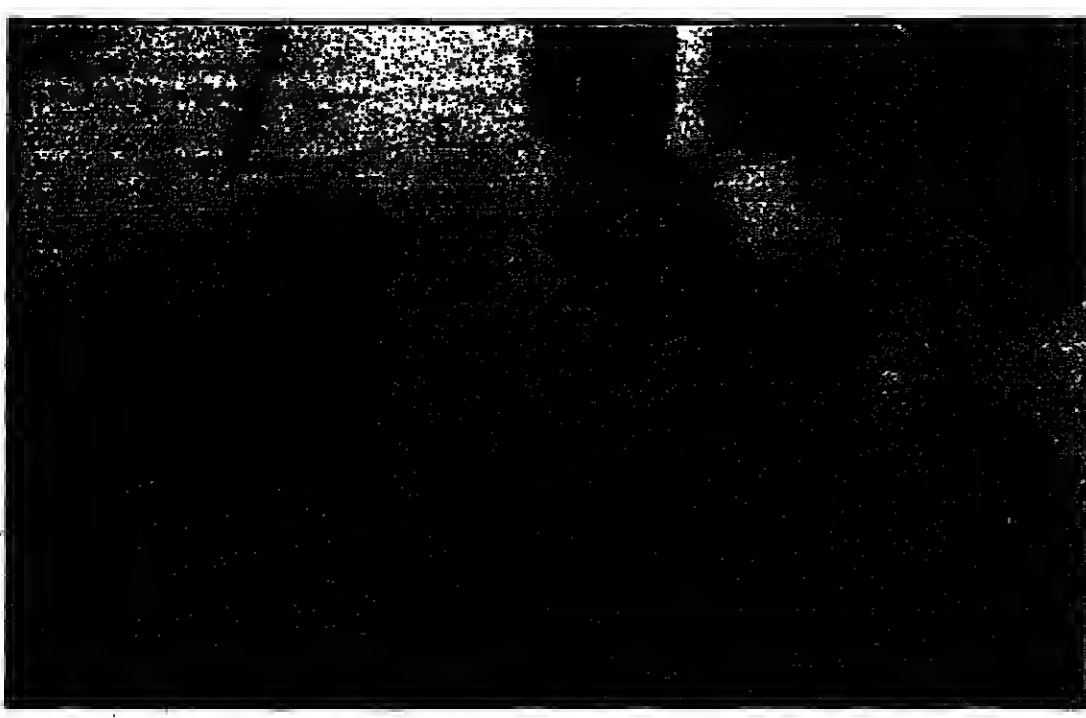
BANGKOK (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has asked for permission to open an office in Bangkok, an official of the PLO political department said Friday. Ali Fayyad told reporters that Thailand had agreed to consider the request and said he viewed this response as favourable. Thailand, which does not recognise the PLO, recently joined its partners in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in condemning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

## Iraqi planes fly over Tehran

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday its air force had flown over the Iranian capital, Tehran, and the city of Qom to prove that Iraqi planes could reach targets anywhere in Iran. The statement came in a military communique carried by the Iraqi News Agency. Tehran radio reported earlier that an Iraqi plane had flown low over Tehran and broke the sound barrier before being chased off by Iranian fighters. Iraq and Iran have been at war since September, 1980.

## Daily News dispute settled

NEW YORK (R) — The New York Daily News, the nation's largest general circulation daily, has reached agreement with the last of its trade union on a \$50 million a year cost-cutting plan. The 1.5 million circulation daily will cut a quarter of the work force under the plan, saving enough to modernize its printing facilities. Journalism staff will be cut by one third. The agreement reached Thursday put an end to uncertainty over the paper's future. The deal was reached with the Newspaper Guild, the last of the paper's three unions. The Tribune Company, but it is up for sale.



A West German Red Cross official helps an injured Palestinian fighter to disembark at Larnaca from the vessel Flora which carried some of the wounded fighters from Beirut to Cyprus Friday (A.P. wirephoto)

## Turkish diplomat shot dead in Ottawa

OTTAWA (R) — A Turkish military attaché was shot dead Friday in his car and Armenian militants claimed responsibility for what Canadian police said was the first-ever killing of a diplomat in Ottawa.

A police spokesman said Col. Aydin Alitkhan, married with two children, was shot several times with a nine-millimetre handgun by a man who stepped out of a car then ran off.

A man has been detained for questioning and police said they were also looking for the driver of what was described as "a small foreign car."

The diplomat's daughter, Zeynep Alitkhan, said her father lived in fear of an attack. "I always knew. He always told us not to go out," she said.

Anonymous callers to news agency offices in Montreal said the killing was the work of Armenian militants who say 1.5 million of their people were massacred by Turkey during World War One, a claim which successive Turkish governments have strenuously denied.

One caller said the shooting was the work "of Justice Commandos for Armenian Genocide. We will strike again."

Col. Alitkhan's daughter said a guard protected their family home around the clock but only accompanied her father to work when police expected danger.

The colonel was a former Turkish air force pilot and was posted to Ottawa four years ago.

This was the second attack on a Turkish diplomat in Ottawa in four months. Commercial Counsellor Kani Gungor was shot and seriously wounded in April and Armenian militants claimed responsibility. No one has been arrested for that attack.

Earlier this month nine people were killed and more than 70 injured at Ankara airport by Armenian guerrillas who threw bombs and sprayed travellers with machine-gun fire.

The Beirut-based Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) later claimed responsibility.

Turkish newspapers Friday published detailed reports alleging that Armenian guerrillas had fled Lebanon for Cyprus under cover of the current withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from the Lebanese capital.

The Greek Cypriot government has insisted there are no armed Armenians on the Mediterranean island.

The Turkish right-wing daily Tercuman said that 250 Armenian guerrillas secretly fled from their headquarters in Beirut to the Greek side of Cyprus in boats carrying Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman avoided direct comment on the reports, but he told reporters: "It would be a grave mistake for the Greek Cypriot administration to allow Armenian terrorists to base themselves in the Greek sector."

## Sharon, after meeting Shultz, says Jordan is the Palestinian state

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Friday he had told the Reagan administration that his country would never agree to a separate Palestinian state.

He said the Palestinians already had a state in Jordan. "Israel never agreed and will never agree to a second Palestinian state and I made it very clear again today," he said after talks with Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz.

Mr. Sharon, speaking to reporters at the State Department after meeting Mr. Shultz, said the "expulsion" of Palestinian "terrorists" from Lebanon would be followed by a second phase in which Syrian and Israeli troops would withdraw.

"We don't have any intention whatever to keep in our hands even one square inch of the Lebanese territory," he said.

Earlier, after seeing Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Sharon said: "We believe that we are facing a new era where the peace process can move forward."

Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Sharon have been at odds over Israel's deep military thrust into Lebanon.

But the Defence Department said after their discussions that the tone of the meeting was cordial.

Mr. Sharon, in the United States for a brief visit, claimed in New York Thursday night that Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters could have been forced to withdraw from Lebanon sooner if his country had not heeded U.S. calls for restraint.

He told reporters at the Pentagon Friday that he and Mr. Weinberger discussed the prospects for a Middle East peace following the PLO withdrawal from Beirut.

Mr. Sharon came to the United States to address Jewish groups in this country.

He told Jewish leaders in New York Thursday night: "The next Arab country with which Israel will sign a peace agreement will be Lebanon and I can see already the preamble of peace between Jerusalem, Cairo and Beirut."

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# PLA convoy leaves Beirut by road for Syrian capital

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The first group of Palestinian fighters to be evacuated from Lebanon by land in the current withdrawal operation went from Beirut to Syria Friday in a long convoy of military vehicles.

Israeli troops drew back out of sight of the Beirut-Damascus highway to let the procession pass.

But the Israelis made their presence felt.

As the column emerged from the besieged western sector of Beirut, Israeli officers stopped it for half an hour to demand what they considered a more efficient system of counting the departing fighters.

The overland withdrawal marked a new stage in the delicate process of evacuating the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commandos from Lebanon, their main base for more than a decade.

When the 1,500 Palestinians arrived in Syria, they were given a thunderous welcome by a dancing crowd who threw rice at the convoy.

Some 4,000 men have already left Beirut by sea for new homes in seven Arab countries. They included 167 wounded fighters who left Thursday.

Reuter correspondent Alan Philips reported from Jdeideh, on the Syrian side of the border with Lebanon, that the Palestinians arriving Friday fired their automatic weapons in the air, showering their cheering wellwishers with spent cartridge cases.

The fighters were members of the Syrian-commanded Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) sent to Lebanon in 1978 as part of a Syrian peacekeeping force.

Apart from the crimson-berebered PLA men, the convoy included several truckloads of regular Syrian soldiers, a Soviet-made tank and a truck-mounted anti-aircraft gun.

The overland evacuation had been due to start two days ago but was delayed because of Palestinian fears that the fighters might be vulnerable to attack from the Lebanese rightist militias.

A force of Italian troops intended to secure the route was also delayed.

The 530 Italians finally formed up at the start of the Damascus road Thursday.

Both Italian and Lebanese army vehicles accompanied Friday's convoy as it climbed slowly through the mountains east of Beirut and down into the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, which is still

controlled by Syrian forces.

An official welcoming ceremony had been expected in the Syrian-held town of Chitour, where a triumphal arch had been put up over the road. But eyewitnesses said the convoy did not stop.

Above Beirut in the Christian village of Kahale, a group of young men looked on silently outside the local office of the rightist militias as the Palestinians went past.

Further along the road in the village of Roueissat Sofar, about 500 people standing in a pine wood waved victory signs and threw rice at the fighters.

"It's enough to make you cry. They're such a wronged people," one woman said.

Like earlier batches of fighters who have left by sea, the PLA men were sent off by their Lebanese supporters with volleys of gun salutes.

State-run Beirut Radio said one Italian and one PLA soldier were injured by stray shots.

Italian embassy officials said they had heard the radio report but could not immediately confirm it.

Meanwhile in Beirut port, now under the control of 800 U.S. Marines, another group of fighters embarked on the Cypriot ferry Sol Georgios.

U.S. embassy officials said there were about 600 Palestinians in the group and local radio stations said they were heading for the Syrian port of Tartous.

As the fighters left, diplomats and officials began to turn their attention to the future of Lebanon, which has been ravaged by civil strife and Israeli-Palestinian fighting for eight years.

The chairman of the U.S. Senate foreign relations committee, Charles Percy, called on Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and later met President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Mr. Gemayel, a rightist leader whose election this week was bitterly opposed by leftist leaders, told reporters:

"I hope we will be able—all together as Lebanese, Christians and Muslims—to rebuild a strong, clean and nice country."

"We need the support of the United States to help us in this task."

Reopening airport

Lebanese Transport Minister Elias Hrawi met military and security officials to discuss reopening Beirut airport, closed since the day after the Israeli invasion on June 6 and occupied by Israeli troops earlier this month.

Empty M16s in Beirut, page 8

## Jordan pledges full support for making summit a success

CASABLANCA (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem arrived here Friday at the head of a Jordanian delegation to take part in the Arab foreign ministers meeting opening Saturday.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Qasem said that Jordan will contribute, as it did in the past, in paving the way for a successful Arab summit meeting in Fez.

"The Arab Nation now stands at a dangerous turning point that calls for a meeting at the highest level so that the Arab leaders can shoulder their full responsibilities and historical duty vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict," the minister said.

The events in Lebanon, he said, have increased the need for a resumption of the suspended Fez summit. "There should be a complete clarity in Arab positions with regard to the Palestinian resistance and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people so as to help it at all political levels in regaining complete rights of the Palestinian people including the right to self-determination and the establishment of its independent state on their national Palestinian soil," Mr. Qasem said.

He said that under the directives of His Majesty King Hussein the Jordanian delegation will emphasise the need for working in an "atmosphere of understanding so that the meeting can reap fruitful results, serve the interests of the Arab Nation and help the Palestinian people in their just struggle."

Mr. Qasem re-stated Jordan's position which calls for discussing the "dangers that threaten the Arab World" including the aggression on Iraq which he said is defending its territory and the Arab Nation's rights.

Mr. Qasem and his delegation had attended the Organisation of Islamic Conference's 13th ministerial meeting which ended in Niamey Thursday.

Islamic conference condemns Washington support for Israel

NIAMEY (R) — Islamic foreign ministers condemned Israel and the United States Thursday over the Israeli invasion of Lebanon but refrained from taking concrete steps on the Lebanese conflict ahead of a possible Arab summit.

The ministers, attending the annual ministerial meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) in Niamey, condemned Israel strongly "for its invasion of Lebanese territories and its aggression against the capital of Lebanon."

A final communique issued at the end of their five-day meeting called for pressure to be applied to Israel to make it "halt its aggression, lift the siege of Beirut and effect total and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanese territory."

They condemned Washington for its "hostility to Palestinian rights" and its continued support of Israel.

The ministers said they would work in the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly for a commission to look into the "crimes committed by Israeli forces... in an attempt to annihilate the Palestinian people with all kinds of weapons including those prohibited internationally."

British poll shows increasing support for PLO

LONDON (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) London office published an opinion poll Friday which it said showed increasing support for the PLO among Britons.

The poll, commissioned by the PLO's London office, was carried out by the Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) organisation throughout Britain between Aug. 14 and 17.

A PLO statement issued along with the poll results compared this with a survey made in Britain by another organisation, the Free Palestine Information Office, in 1976.

That survey did not question Britons about the Palestinian situation but on the "Israeli-Arab conflict" and it excluded people who admitted they knew nothing about the Middle East.

It showed 36 per cent in favour of Israel and seven per cent in favour of the Arabs, Friday's PLO statement said.

Nabil Ramlawi, the PLO's London representative, said of the new poll: "I believe this survey underlines the trend of falling support for Israel and growing sympathy for the Palestinians."

MORI said 57 per cent of those questioned opposed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon while 22 per cent supported it.

Asked whether the invasion had made them more or less sympathetic to Israel, 10 per cent said more sympathetic while 34 per cent said less sympathetic.

## Arab foreign ministers open conference in Morocco today

RABAT (R) — Foreign ministers of the Arab League arrived in Morocco Friday to prepare for a summit to assess Arab strategy after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

All 22 members of the league except Libya and Egypt are expected to be represented at a two-day conference that opens Saturday.

Libya says the meeting is designed to liquidate the Palestinian cause. Egypt was suspended from the Pan-Arab organisation for making peace with Israel in 1979.

Twelve foreign ministers were arriving Friday from Niamey, Niger, where they had been attending a meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The Niamey conference condemned Israel for invading Lebanon and the United States for backing Israel, but took no decisions on concrete steps pending the outcome of the Arab summit.

Arab diplomatic sources said the summit would resume in the Moroccan city of Fez on Sept. 6.

It was suspended a few hours after it opened in Fez last November because of differences over a Saudi Middle East peace plan.

The plan, formulated by the then Crown Prince Fahd, implicitly recognised Israel's right to exist within its pre-1967 borders.

Arab League sources said the plan was again on the agenda at this weekend's foreign ministers meeting and at the reconvened Fez summit.

The foreign ministers' meeting will be opened Saturday evening in Morocco's economic capital of Casablanca by King Hassan and then adjourn to the nearby industrial town of Mohammedia.

A diplomatic source in Rabat said a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak would be delivered Friday to King Hassan.

Dr. Osama Al Baz, director of political affairs at the Egyptian presidency and under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived at Casablanca Friday with the message.

echoed a warning by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to U.S. President Reagan published on July 8 not to send troops to Lebanon.

Mr. Demchenko said: "The landing of Marines in Lebanon, which was carried out despite the well-known opposition to this move on the part of Moscow... is a new unfriendly act towards the Soviet Union. Its consequences should be taken into consideration."

Mr. Demchenko added: "The Soviet government can not remain indifferent to this."

The wording of the commentary

## Soviet Union attacks American military presence in Lebanon

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet commentator said Friday that U.S. Marines sent to Lebanon had set up a bridgehead near the borders of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government could not remain indifferent.

Pavel Demchenko, a political analyst for the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, said in a commentary distributed by Novosti news agency that the sending of 800 American Marines to Lebanon "intensifies the confrontation between the two great powers, relations between which are already darkened."

The wording of the commentary

echoed a warning by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to U.S. President Reagan published on July 8 not to send troops to Lebanon.

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## HOME NEWS

## Flour mill of 400 tonne daily capacity to open at Juweideh

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply is organising a special ceremony Saturday to inaugurate projects it established at Juweideh, some 10 kilometres south of Amman. The ceremony to be held under royal patronage will also include the laying of the foundation stone for an automated bakery the second of its type for the Amman area. The Ministry of Supply's projects to be inaugurated Saturday include a flour

mill which should be able to have an initial production capacity of 400 tonnes daily and a number of stores which could be turned into refrigerated depots with up to 8,000 tonne capacity each, a ministry spokesman said.

The ministry's five-year-plan entails the expansion of existing grain silos around the country to raise their overall storage capacity to 335,000 tonnes in the coming summer.

According to the spokesman the plan also provides for the construction of refrigerated depots in Irbid, Aqaba and Juweideh before the end of this year. They will have an overall storage capacity of 5,000 tonnes, the spokesman said. He said that the five-year-plan also provides for the establishment of a factory at the cost of JD 3.5 million for the production of animal feed at the rate of 20 to 30 tonnes per hour.

## Jordan Society strives for more Arab-American understanding

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — As more and more Arabs and Americans begin to come to grips with the fact that American society at large has a limited, inaccurate perception of the Arabs, new associations and groups, such as the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination League, are springing up in America to promote more understanding between the two cultures.

One such institution is the Jordan Society, which has been in the process of formation for two years and which has been incorporated under the state laws of New York as a private, non-profit educational and cultural foundation. The Jordan Society has the purpose of promoting wider cultural and educational contacts between the American and Jordanian peoples.

The society's board of trustees includes so far nine prominent Americans, some of Arab origin. Mrs. Leila Sharaf is the tenth and only Jordanian member of the board.

The American members are all well-placed, influential intellectuals and entrepreneurs. Their access to academic and business circles in America will doubtless enhance their efforts to bring about better understanding of Jordan and its people amongst the American public. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, for example, is Dr. Landrum R. Bolling. He is Research Professor of Diplomacy at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. He also served as Chairman of Council on Foundations, President of the Lilly Endowment and President of Earlham College. He is also the author of several books, including "Search for Peace in the Middle East".

The Jordan Society's newly appointed director is Mr. Carl Stover, former deputy director of the National Endowment of the Arts. He is also former president of the U.S.-China Committee, former professor at Stanford University, and promoter of U.S.-Corporate Financial Contributions to the Arts.

The board's secretary and legal counsel is Ms. Antonia M. Grumbach, an attorney with a well-established firm.

Other members include Ms. Perdita Huston,

former administrator of the U.S. Peace Corps and scholar in residence at Wheaton College; Mr. William Baroudy, Jr., president of the American Enterprise Institute; Mr. Robert Abboud, President of Occidental Petroleum based in San Francisco and Mustafa Akaad, President of Falcon International Films, in Los Angeles.

Board of Trustees membership also includes such impressive names as those of Marriott Corporation President William Marriott Jr., President of Notre Dame University Father Theodore Hesburgh, and Vice President of Olympic and York Properties Camilla Jensen.

Her Majesty Queen Noor is one of sponsors-initiators of the Jordan Society. Funds for the establishment of the Association were made available by the Jordanian Royal Endowment for Education and Culture and by private American Foundations. The Society's future activities are expected to be funded by American foundations, institutions and individuals, according to Dr. Bolling, who is currently visiting Jordan along with four other members of the board of trustees.

The Jordan Society's activities will include sponsoring symposia in the U.S. and Jordan to educate both publics. Also being contemplated is the sponsorship of the exchange of museum exhibits by Jordanian and American institutions and of study-tours for special affinity groups such as religious leaders, journalists and businessmen. Scholarships and research grants will be made available to gifted Jordanian and American professors. Exchanges of American and Jordanian performing troupes are also planned.

Dr. Bolling and Mr. Stover told the Jordan Times that specific activities have not yet been finally planned. They believe that many activities will develop spontaneously as new opportunities are discovered. The Society will also try to stimulate other groups and associations to action.

The visiting members of the board met with His Majesty the King on Wednesday evening. They also met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Minister of Social Development. Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar and other prominent Jordanians.

## TCC expands Abdali exchange

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) has issued a statement published in today's Saturday issue, advising that as of Oct. 9, 1982 all five-digit telephone numbers beginning with 6, will be converted to six-digit numbers adding another 6 at the beginning of the actual five-digit number.

This change occurred due to the addition of 10,000 lines to the present 10,000 lines thus increasing the capacity of the Abdali exchange to 20,000 lines.

## ACC to attend Spanish fair

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Commerce has received an invitation to take part in a trade fair to be held in Spain between Oct. 7 and Oct. 17. The fair is for exhibiting mainly foodstuffs, office equipment, furniture, home appliances and decor.

The chamber has circulated the invitation to Jordanian producers and businessmen to offer them the chance of taking part in or benefiting from the fair.

## Princess Alia chairs meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Alia Thursday chaired a meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture to review steps taken so far towards the registration of Arabian horses raised in Jordan and the activities of an ad hoc committee in this respect.

The meeting was attended by Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin and other aides including Dr. Basel Ararat head of the ministry's animal health department as well as Amman Governor.

## Housing Corp. director visits North Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — Housing Corporation Director General Hamdallah Al Nabulsi has left for Sana'a, capital of North Yemen on a week-long visit at the invitation of the country's ministry of municipal and housing affairs. During the visit Mr. Nabulsi will hold talks with officials on cooperation in construction and housing affairs, and will help in drawing up a plan for a comprehensive housing project for North Yemen in the light of Jordan's experience.

## Jerash establishes industrial zone

JERASH (Petra) — Jerash Municipality says it has acquired 60 dunums of land outside the city for establishing an industrial zone. A municipality spokesman said that craftsmen will be allowed to set their businesses in the zone in a bid to protect the Jerash environment from pollution and to offer services to neighbouring regions.

## Leading American educator to visit Jordan as part of Middle East tour

AMMAN (J.T.) — Father Theodore Hesburgh, leading American educator, president of the University of Notre Dame for the past 30 years, a trustee of the University of Jordan and a member of the Jordan Society, will be in Jordan Aug. 30-31 during a tour of the Middle East. He is also visiting the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrain and Oman.

He is expected to meet with Jordanian Education Ministry officials, university leaders and others involved with technology transfer. Following is an article by Rachel Birha on Father Hesburgh giving a profile of the man and his career.

"Great moral issues are facing young and old alike today. In an educational setting, the young should perceive clearly where their elders stand on human rights, world poverty and hunger, good government, preserving the fragile ecosphere, and strengthening marriage and family life, to mention but a few pressing issues." This is the view of Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, a leading American educator known for strong stands, activism.

During his long tenure Father Hesburgh has made good use of the opportunity to let not only the campus but the world know where he stands.

Once chairman of the United States Civil Rights Commission, chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation and Overseas Development Council, and a member of the U.S. select commission on immigration and refugee policy, he has consistently divided his seven-day work week between campus duties and national and international mission.

Often made controversial by his activism, he nevertheless commands a large and loyal following at Notre Dame.

When he hinted at retiring by his 65th birthday—June 1982 a faculty search committee examined 400 prospective successors, only to declare none of them suitably qualified. So he agreed to stay on at Notre Dame for five more years.

Changes in the nature of the university have brought increasing demands on college presidents, as academic institutions have grown larger and more complex. Hesburgh has observed.

"We're expected to achieve

peace, clean up pollution, educate twice as many students, reform the corporations and extend the frontiers of knowledge," he said. That he has always considered these challenges a part of his role is reflected in his career.

Ordained a priest in 1943, Hesburgh's professional career at Notre Dame began in 1945 when he taught theology and served as chaplain for married war veterans on campus. The job put him in touch with the attitudes of the student body in ways that were to later shape his objectives as an administrator. He was designated president of the university in 1952 following several years as executive vice president to his predecessor.

Hesburgh's first decade at Notre Dame was during a period of growth for universities in the United States. Many of the students swelling the populations of the university community, there should be no hesitation to invoke whatever outside assistance is necessary to preserve the university and its values. However, it is the university that best judges its need for outside assistance and invokes that assistance.

Respected for his ability to think clearly and speak concisely, Hesburgh from the beginning was invited to sit on the board or act as advisor to America's most powerful private foundations and government commissions. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, the Institute of International Education, the United Negro College Fund and others.

By his own estimate he donates perhaps 100 days a year to government or foundation services. He has been called one of the best known Roman Catholic clergymen in the United States.

Hesburgh has had his share of public appointments. President Nixon, initially impressed by what he viewed as Hesburgh's hard line on student demonstrators appointed him to chair the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Under Hesburgh, however, the commission issued an uncompromising condemnation of what it called a "Major breakdown" in the enforcement of civil rights laws.

After Hesburgh objected to the president's opposition to the use of school busing to foster racial

equality in the schools, the educator-priest was asked by Nixon to resign. Hesburgh was a member of the commission from its foundation in 1957 until 1972.

Reflecting on his controversial career, Hesburgh insists, "You have to be yourself and people accept you as you are. Young people have to see their leaders involved." He says his commitment to activism is rooted in a religious tradition. "I never felt that I wasn't very much a priest, which means a mediator and a seeker of justice and decency. Every day of my life I've offered my mass, sometimes in odd places such as at the south pole and in faculty house at the University of Moscow, in the cause of peace and decency and a better world."

Hesburgh has frequently urged college presidents to become more involved in speaking out on major national and international issues. "If you are a college president, you are not just responsible to your students and faculty," he has said. And in an article written for an Educator's Journal he states: "The president should also be deeply concerned that students are being educated for tomorrow, not for yesterday; that beyond developing the competence to earn a living, students will emerge from our institutions with compassion for and commitment to the improvement of the larger, less favoured world."

Under President Carter, Hesburgh headed the American delegation to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in Vienna in 1979.

Justifying U.S. interest in aiding Third World countries, he wrote, in a New York Times article at that time, "Our future economic security and physical well-being will depend on the ability to increase international trade, maintain stability, avoid inflationary moves that grow out of scarcity of food and resources and meet global environmental and population pressures."

He went on to emphasize the importance of mutual aid of effort. "The effectiveness of United States policy and programmes in the Third World—and especially among the more developed Third World countries—depends on cooperation in science technology in ways acceptable to both parties."

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After Hesburgh objected to the president's opposition to the use of school busing to foster racial

## DE LUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, glassed-in-veranda, private telephone and central heating; luxuriously furnished.

Location: 5th Circle, Bader Shaker Sayyab Street, near the Arab Anti-narcotics Bureau  
Please contact Mr. Mudeinat Tel. 812440 and 814462

## Mental Health Society elects new board

AMMAN (Petra) — The Mental Health Society (MHS) Thursday elected a new ten-member board, chaired by Dr. Abdullah Al Khateib.

The MHS at present runs four centres in Zarqa, Amman and Al Baq'a refugee camp, and offers special education and care for 370 mentally retarded people.

## TV &amp; RADIO

## JORDAN TELEVISION

## MAIN CHANNEL

05:30 ..... Koran  
05:50 ..... Cartoons  
06:15 ..... Rainbow  
06:30 ..... Local Programme  
07:30 ..... Agricultural Programme  
08:00 ..... News in Arabic  
08:30 ..... Arabic Film  
09:30 ..... News in Arabic  
11:00 ..... Arabic Film Continues

## FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 ..... French Programme  
07:00 ..... News in French  
07:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
08:00 ..... Comedy: Angie  
09:00 ..... Doctor  
09:30 ..... Variety Show  
10:00 ..... News in English  
10:15 Feature Film: Giam Bottom Boat  
Starting: Doris Day & Rod Taylor

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... News Bulletin  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals, Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Jordan Weekly  
18:00 ..... Special Feature  
18:05 ..... News Summary  
18:10 ..... Great Plays of Islam  
19:00 ..... Top Twenty  
20:30 ..... Country Music  
21:00 ..... Classical Music  
21:50 ..... News Headlines  
22:00 ..... Sign-Off

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Keynotes 06:45  
07:00 News 07:05 British Press Review  
07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas  
07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World  
Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Album  
Time 09:00 World News 09:05 News  
about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies  
09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45  
Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:05  
Reflections 10:15 The Hobbit 10:30  
These Medical Islands 11:00 World  
News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15  
The World Today 11:30 Financial News  
11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action  
12:00 World News 12:05 News about  
Britain 12:15 Thirty Minute Theatre  
12:30 World News 12:35 News about  
Britain 12:45 About Britain 12:50 Meridian  
14:00 World News 14:05 News about  
Britain 14:15 Sports Round-up  
15:00 World News 15:05 Commentary  
15:15 Newsweek U.K. 15:30 Commentary  
16:00 Saturday Special 17:00  
Radio Newsweek 17:15 Saturday Special  
18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary  
18:15 Saturday Special 19:00 News  
Summary 19:05 Saturday Special 19:45  
Sports Round-up 20:00 World News  
20:05 News about Britain 20:15 Radio  
Newsweek 20:30 Play of the Week: What  
the Doctor Ordered 22:00 World News  
22:05 Commentary 22:15 Good Books  
22:30 These Medical Islands 23:00 The  
Plain Man's Guide to International  
Organisations 23:15 Tarantula 23:30  
These Medical Islands 11:00 World  
News 22:00 From Our Own Correspondent  
00:30 Newsweek 00:40 Reflections 00:45  
Sports Round-up 01:00 World News  
01:05 Commentary 01:15 Lernerbox  
01:30 Meridian

## VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News  
and This Week 17:30 Press Conference  
USA 18:00 Special English: News,  
Words, and Their Stories. Feature:  
Short Stories 18:30 New York, New  
York 19:00 Weekend Special English  
19:30 News and This Week 21:30 Press  
Conference USA 22:00 Special English:  
news/words and their stories 22:15  
Music USA (jazz) 23:00 Weekend

## WHAT'S GOING ON

## EXHIBITIONS

\* Photographs of King Hussein's visits to the U.S. over 30 years, at the American Centre.

\* National Book Week, organised by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives at Al Subeita, near Salt.

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 65195  
Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 64251  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84353

## MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 12th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mutasarrif, Jabal Luweideh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

## CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luweideh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 66428.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Assyrian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

## PRAYER TIMES

03:42 ..... Fajr  
05:09 ..... (Sunrise) Shaurq  
11:38 ..... Duhr  
15:15 ..... 'Asr  
18:04 ..... Maghrib  
19:32 ..... 'Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

## AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information Department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

## ARRIVALS

08:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:25 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:20 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)  
09:25 ..... Abu Dhabi (SR)  
09:40 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
11:05 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
11:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
16:05 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
16:05 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)  
16:45 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
17:00 ..... Athens (RJ)  
17:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:05 ..... Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)  
18:25 ..... Paris (AF)  
19:15 ..... Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)  
20:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
22:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
24:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
00:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
01:10 ..... Cairo (EA)

## DEPARTURES

05:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
05:25 ..... Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
09:45 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
10:15 ..... Athens, Zurich (SR)  
10:45 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
12:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
12:15 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Madrid (RJ)  
12:50 ..... Riyadh (Saudi)  
14:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)

## MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds

Belgian franc ..... 75.4/ 76.1  
Dutch guilder ..... 132.5/ 133.3  
Egyptian guinea ..... 356.6/ 361  
French franc ..... 51.7/ 52.2  
Iraqi dinar ..... 601.8/ 611.6

Indian lire (for 100) ..... 25.7/ 25.9  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 140/ 140.8  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1220/ 1225  
Lebanese lira ..... 69.1/ 69.6  
Omani rial ..... 1020/ 1025.3  
Qatari riyal ..... 96.9/ 97.4  
Saudi riyal ..... 102.4/ 103.9  
Swedish crown ..... 58.3/ 58.6

Swiss franc ..... 172.1/ 173.1  
Syrian lira ..... 60/ 60.8  
UAE dirham ..... 96/ 97  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 621.1/ 624.8  
U.S. dollar ..... 351.5/ 353.5  
W. German mark ..... 145.3/ 146.2

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Fair weather with northwesterly moderate wind. In Agaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman ..... 17/30  
Agaba ..... 25/38  
Deserts ..... 18/34  
Jordan Valley ..... 24/36

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 30, Agaba 38, Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Agaba 28 per cent.

## Investment guarantee corp. representative concludes visit

AMMAN (Petra) — The Kuwait-based Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation representative, Abdullah Abdul Qadireh left for home Friday at the end of a week-long visit to Jordan. While in Jordan, Mr. Abdul Qadireh held a series of bilateral and group meetings with Jordanian businessmen who wish

to cooperate with Arab investors in launching joint ventures in Jordan.

He said that the corporation aims at encouraging investment of Arab capital in Arab countries.

The corporation, established in 1975 has a capital of 25 million Kuwait Dinars shared between all Arab states, he said.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

## EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111  
Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3  
Police headquarters ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71123-2

## HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 31381-32  
Khaldun Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Aishah Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 64171-4  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 67158  
Al-Munshir, J. Hussein ..... 67127-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 65292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 64164  
Italian, Al-Muhajjira ..... 77101-3  
Al-Basrah, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 91611

## NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN  
Dr. Munir Wardah ..... (—)

## GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 66412  
Police complaints ..... 61176  
Telephone Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 11  
Repair service ..... 11

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.  
Apple (African) ..... 450/ 400  
Apple (American) ..... 500/ 400  
Apple (Double Red) ..... 200/ 200  
Apple (Golden) ..... 250/ 200  
Apple (Japanese) ..... 360



# A tour of the ancient grandeur that is Petra

By Dr. Philip C. Hammond

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Dr. Hammond, director of the American Expedition to Petra, is professor of anthropology at the University of Utah.

You've done it. You've reached one of the most fabulous places in the Middle East—Petra, the "rose-red city, half as old as time." Site of the rise of one of the most important ancient Arab kingdoms, that of the Nabataeans. Petra also has a history going back as far as the Middle Palaeolithic period—and forward to the days of Baldwin, king of the Latin Kingdom of the crusades and Saladin, one of the greatest Islamic generals.

No far along, as we round the bend below the rest house, is one of the first examples of Nabataean art—the Obelisk Tomb—to the left. It really is a tomb (on top) with carved obelisks in front, and a trichlinium below.

Further along, we see large rectangular blocks ahead of us. These are *sahrij* monuments, which also were probably part of the Nabataean funerary cult.

As the faces of Jabal Kubtha (to the right) and Jabal Madra (to the left) loom up, we begin to see the gigantic cleft between them, known as the *Sig*, which is Petra's front door. This gigantic crack in the Nubian sandstone of Petra's mountain barrier is awesome and never fails to impress one.

although there is no inscription revealing its date or the family for which it was done. The style is "Nabataeanised-Corinthian," unique to the Nabataeans and just a bit different than the true classical Corinthian.

The modern Arabic name of the tomb *Khazna Faroun*, means the Treasure of the Pharaoh. The story is related that the Pharaoh created the building by magic and filled the urn at the top with his gold. Although some earlier guidebooks listed the *Khazna* as a temple, its interior plan supports its funerary character.

Proceeding now to the right past the *Khazna* we see more and more of Petra's tomb facades on every side. A number of types exist, but

the Temple of Dhu-Shara, previously Petra's only masonry-built structure still standing. The temple again echoes local legend, since its popular Arabic name, *Qsar Bint Faroun* means the Palace of the Daughter of the Pharaoh. Having divested himself of his treasure, goes the story, the Pharaoh deposited his daughter at Petra, too, in a palace also created by his magic.

Next to the *Qsar* rises the face of Jabal Habis, with the more formidable Jabal Umm Biyara (Mountain of the Mother of Cisterns) immediately behind and to the south. Climbing a set of short stairways up the face of Jabal Habis brings one to the small museum maintained in Petra to acquaint the visitor with the kinds of objects—coins, statuary, reliefs, pottery, glass and other materials—recovered at Petra by various archaeological missions which have worked there in recent times.

Walking through Petra, as we have done, is an experience unmatched anywhere, and a number of other sights are available, depending upon the visitor's time and energy. Once inside the city, almost everything else worthwhile seeing is up and will take some climbing.

Along the trail, beyond the *Khazna* and a bit before the Main Theatre, a signboard marks the rockcut stairway leading to the Great High Place. The stairway and the trail wind their way to the summit of Jabal Al Madbah (the Mount of Sacrifice). There, the top of the mountain was cleared away and a typical "high place"—an outdoor religious installation—was carved into the bedrock surface. Two altars, a depressed courtyard whose sides from seating benches, and an ablation cistern, attest to ancient religious practices.

Descending down the western side of Jabal Al Madbah, one can also see Nabataean cultic carvings along the way: a modillion and block representation of Atargatis and Dhu-Shara, a lion fountain and a horned altar. At the foot of the mountain are two grotto-like areas. In one is the Garden Tomb Complex, while below it is the complex of the Tomb of the Three Roman Soldiers, including a trichlinium, which is the only internally decorated work in Petra proper.

The lower grotto opens into Wadi Farasa, and the trail leads upward across the southern city walls, past the standing column of an ancient building (Pharaoh's Column) and the scattered remains of a number of destroyed structures. Off this trail, to the left, are the remains of a private house with mosaic floors, recently excavated by the University of Jordan's Department of Archaeology.

## Palace Tomb Group

To the east, not far from the Main Theatre is the Palace Tomb Group, carved into the face of Jabal Kubtha. These tombs, probably royal, reflect the same magnificence as the *Khazna*. The first one, the Urn Tomb (Palace of Justice) rises up, with its front portico supported by masonry arches. This structure is also in the process of reconstruction by the Jordan Department of Antiquities; but the Tomb, itself, can easily be visited. The tremendous tomb chamber was used in the later Roman or Byzantine Period as a church—as a faint inscription on the back wall notes. The view from the portico of this tomb is an experience well worth having, since the entire ancient city lies spread out below.

The other structures of this group include the Corinthian Tomb and the Tomb of Three Stages. The latter is the only one at Petra which required the addition of masonry to complete its rock-cut facade.

From the foot of Jabal Habis, just below the museum, a broad trail goes North to *Ed-Deir* (Monastery), past the new tourism and research facilities just completed by the government of Jordan. Soon after the trail begins its climb up Jabal Ed-Deir, a side *Wadi* is crossed at whose end, on the left side, are the Lion Trichlinium and its associated tombs.

The path leads steadily upward, with ancient rock-cut and modern stairways facilitating the climb (along with rest-stop benches). At the top of the mountain, in splendid isolation, is the huge (44 metres by 51 metres) tomb for which the mountain is named. This tomb resembles, in its facade treatment, the *Khazna*. It was never completed, however, and the ornateness of the *Khazna* is absent. Like the Urn Tomb, this one was also adapted by early Christians at Petra as a church. Associated with the tomb, across a wide open area, is a small trichlinium on the neighbouring hill.

Continuing beyond that installation one can look over the western side of Petra toward Wadi Arabah, the valley which stretches down southern Jordan to Aqaba on the Red Sea.

Again at the foot of Jabal Habis is another trail, this time leading south along the base of the mountain, to the Crusader Castle on top of Jabal Habis—or, contending onward in a climb up Jabal Umm Biyara, to Petra's original acropolis, with tremendous carved ramps and stairs, petroglyphs and inscriptions. Still farther to the south lies the Snake Monument, perhaps the earliest religious monument of the Nabataeans.

A bit outside Petra are Sahra, to the south, and two sites of interest to the north. The latter used to require a full day of rather laborious walking and riding, but recent improvements in the Petra area now permit the sites to be visited by car.

A new road now reaching these sites leads north from the visitor's centre past Petra's newest hotel to Al Barid and Beidha. Al Barid is a miniature Petra, complete with a short *siq* and with carved tombs, storage magazines and a painted house. Beidha, excavated by a British Mission, pre-dates both Nabataeans and Edomites to the eighth century B.C. and represents a series of Neolithic occupations, heralding the earliest farmers in the area.

Innumerable other junkets may be taken around Petra, though often only of scenic beauty alone. But, as one goes from place to place, one is always reminded of the Nabataeans—as to tomb facades, cultic carvings, stairways, cisterns and other signs of their presence suddenly become visible around a turn or emerging from some inaccessible height. Underfoot we are reminded of them, also, for the ground is littered with fragments of their fine, thin reddish pottery.

## Guides necessary

Aside from the trip from the visitor's centre to the museum of Jebel Habis, it is highly recommended that one have a guide—not only to point out sights of interest, but also because Petra is still very much an untouched wilderness. The trails are not easy to follow and the first-time visitor may experience difficulty in moving about alone.

The government of Jordan, through the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the Department of Antiquities and the Petra/Jerash Project are adding more and more to the facilities, interest and pleasure one can find on a visit to Petra. All who have been there agree that it is a unique adventure and the experience of a lifetime.

In Jordan—the living museum—archaeology and tourism are two faces of the same coin. Rich in archaeological sites from the very beginning of time, Jordan is virtually a gold mine of ancient history.

Petra has long been, since its rediscovery in 1812, a lodestone for tourism—and a lure for archaeologists. Some of the greatest names among the learned travellers of the past and among the archaeologists of the present century have been drawn to the site.

In 1973, the American Expedition to Petra, in cooperation with the Jordan Department of Antiquities, began the first intensive attack upon the archaeological mysteries of the rock-hewn city of Petra and the reconstruction of the life of the Nabataean people who lived there.

Since anywhere on the site could be worthwhile archaeologically, the team began with an electronic sub-surface survey in order to determine the most profitable areas to begin its research. With sophisticated instruments, some 18 acres of the central part of Petra's ancient city area were surveyed for underground remains, and 38 "high yield" locations were pinpointed.

## Limited excavations

But scientific archaeology today deals with limited areas, which must be intensively examined. Hence, of the thirty-eight possible locations, only two sites were finally chosen for excavation.

Thus it was that, in 1974, excavations began a bit to the north of the Paved Street and Temenos Gate in the heart of the ancient city. What began to emerge that season has become archaeological history.

Site I produced evidence of a series of domestic structures, dating from the first through the mid-fifth centuries A.D., which promised to provide the first "stratigraphic" continuity of private occupation ever found at

Petra. Site II gave the other side of the picture—an extensive public complex that revealed information on another aspect of Nabataean life.

Excavations the following season, in 1975, clarified the nature of the public structure, in particular. The results of the previous year suggested that what we had discovered was a new Nabataean temple, popularly known as the Temple of the Winged Lions, because of the felines found on its column capitals.

Identification of the building as a major temple dedicated to a female deity was strengthened when we recovered an "eye idol" bearing a Nabataean inscription which read "The goddess of...." This votive decoration, whose roots go far back into Northern Arabian religious usage, was one of many finds that reflected temple practices.

## Goddess temple

The temple, the second Nabataean structure of its type to be identified at Petra, apparently was built to honour Atargatis, a fertility goddess and the consort of Dhu-Shara, the principal male deity of the Nabataeans. The first, a temple honouring Dhu-Shara, is called the Palace of the Daughter of Pharaoh.

Many years ago, at Khirbet Tannur on the old King's Highway, the late Nelson Glueck had excavated a mountaintop temple dedicated to Atargatis. But no evidence of a temple to that goddess had ever before been found at the capital city of the Nabataeans itself, and its discovery now formed another link in the chain of archaeological understanding of the Nabataeans.

Aside from that fortunate aspect, however, the Expedition realised also the richness of material remains the temple complex still had to offer—decorative motifs, architectural data, religious materials and technological information.

During the 1976 and 1977 seasons, the plan of the whole complex of the temple began to emerge—an extensive "residential" adjunct behind the temple, probably for the temple personnel, and the first of the side rooms situated outside the temple walls. Along with those features also came the beginning picture of the front entrance to the building, extending about 100 metres down the sloping side of the hill to Wadi Musa, the usually dry stream bed which bisects the city centre.

Instead of a simple stairway leading downward from the entrance, we found the remains of arches, porticoes and a monumental colonnaded entry.

## Re-modelling

Inside the temple, excavation revealed evidence of a remodelling phase that suggested political changes in Nabataean outlook. A whole series of foreign frescoes, reminiscent of the House of the Mysteries at Pompeii, had been covered over in what appears to have been a Nabataean nationalist reaction to Roman decor.

The side rooms outside the temple wall, mentioned above, gave further information about the remodelling. A complete painters' workshop was recovered there—the craftsmen's paint pots, mixed pigments and, more importantly, raw materials were all found nearly laid out. Along with them were a pile of marble "blanks," ready to be transformed into decorative flooring, and line of building blocks bearing Nabataean letters to aid in their placement.

In 1978, part of the connecting bridge across the *wadi* was found, along with masses of decorative stone and plaster. These remains indicated that the bridge—and probably the entire colonnaded entry—were as lavishly decorated as had been the temple interior. This was further evidence of the importance of the building in the religious life of Petra.

In the 1981 season, a bit of "tourism" excavation was undertaken, in order to begin outlining the temple's history for visitors. At the northwest side of the temple, excavation was carried down to the destruction levels of the building that had resulted from violent (and datable) earthquakes.

These graphic markers also display another facet of the continuing work: the reconstruction of the chronology of Petra, along with the chronology of the temple complex. For the first time, a refined dating firmly based upon archaeological data is being slowly reconstructed. Using ancient documentary sources and the evidence of the excavated levels, visitors are presented with contact



Eye idol with Nabataean inscription

points to orient themselves in history.

## Earthquakes

Standing on the soil of modern times, one can see the massive jumble of building blocks which fell in the earthquake of A.D. 551. Just below that debris, another mass of fallen blocks marks an even more impressive dating, an earthquake destruction which can be firmly set to the year, month, day and hour it occurred (on Monday, May 19, A.D. 363 between the third and ninth hours of the night, according to a recently discovered ancient Syrian document in which the great earthquake that destroyed "half of Petra" is described). Adjacent to these two destruction surfaces, the walls of the temple rise up to complete the historical framework.

We had already tentatively dated those walls to an initial building by Petra's greatest king, Aretas IV (9 B.C.-A.D. 40), with the remodelling done by his successor, Malchus II (A.D. 40-70) and a partial destruction of the building sometime between A.D. 110-114.

## verified dates

In 1981, however, another dating marker was found. A rather enigmatic marble-lined stairway, adjacent to the painters' workshop outside the temple walls, had been uncovered in 1978. Since the stairway was only partially uncovered, we decided in 1981 to trace it still further. Below its edge, another side room was discovered and at the southern end of that room, a stoneworkers' workshop emerged.

Filed up in the room were over 1,000 pieces of marble in various stages of being worked into decorative tiles and facings. This in itself would have been a

remarkable addition to our knowledge of Nabataean craft technology, but included among the marble pieces were the fragments of three inscriptions—all to Aretas IV—with one dated to a day, month and year of his reign.

Since, stratigraphically, the painters' workshop and the remodelling phase of the temple appear to be the same, the dated inscription provides us with a date, that precedes the remodelling of the temple and, thus, with the probable date of the original building of the temple itself. Happily, this coincides with the dating we had already determined, as noted above, and the whole history of the building now seems firmly fixed.

The more spectacular nature of this public building, however, does not reduce the importance of the domestic buildings found to the east at Site I. There, excavation up through 1977 produced entirely new data on the everyday life of ancient Petra—information almost totally lacking up to this point.

At Site I, 20 phases (the individual time-events of archaeology) have been derived from the more than 850 stratigraphic units (the levels which combine to form the phases) identified in the course of excavation. These time-related events extend from bedrock to the modern surface and spell out the occupational history of this part of the ancient city centre. Three major construction periods, along with associated remodelling periods, have been isolated and extend from the first century A.D. to the destruction which finally levelled the standing remains of the temple in A.D. 551, with an additional use of the area as a cemetery later on.

—Jordan magazine



Temenos gate, as restored by the Department of Antiquities

On my first visit to Petra a quarter of a century ago, it took a full day of driving from Amman to get there. Today, the road that was once a dirt track is now a modern highway and the drive down is a pleasant three-hour excursion. Progress is great; but now let's step back over two thousand years and enter the grandeur that is Petra.

Our first stop is government rest house and visitor's centre in Wadi Musa, where minerals and refreshments are available and where guidebooks, souvenirs and museum are also to be found. The rest house, by the way, is built over what was once a Nabataean tomb, and the dining room itself is the interior of that tomb. Under construction nearby is a new government hotel, due to open its doors next year.

## Beginning of the trail

The steps of the rest house lead down through the trees to the path and the swinging gate that marks the beginning of the trail. The horses—gentle, and with guides—are waiting for those who want to ride. If walking is preferred by some, we'll still move along together at a leisurely pace.

Across the mouth of the *Sig* is a barrage dam, constructed some twenty years ago to seal off the passage from the torrential floods which once poured through. In Nabataean times, a similar dam existed and the reconstruction follows the ancient foundation lines.

Just inside the *Sig*, one can see traces of carved decorations on both sides and the remains of an aqueduct which spanned it, carrying water—from a spring some 3½ kilometres away—into reservoirs on top of Jabal Kubtha. A bit farther along are rock-cut channels which held ceramic water pipes, serving the same purpose. Some of these channels still have the remains of the original pipes, installed 2,000 years ago.

## Legendary treasure

We've gone the whole, mile-long length of the *Sig*, and there, at the inner end, a pink glow suffuses the height of the mountain cleft. As we pass through, our eyes meet the most magnificent of Petra's carvings—the *Khazna*, or Treasury. This is the facade of a tomb, and its size 30 metres wide by 43 metres high and detail would suggest a royal tomb:

the most common are those with the "crow step" decoration at the top. At Medain Salih, in Saudi Arabia, these crowstep tombs gave rise to the story that the city had been so wicked it was thrown upside down and turned to stone, since the crowsteps looked so much like stairways leading up to the building entrances.

As the trail widens, we see the Main Theatre on the left. The 15 metre "stage" wall of the theatre has fallen down, and we can see the rows of seats rising up from the orchestra floor. Below the stage floor are a series of rooms which were used for storing equipment, and a curtain slot which allowed a curtain to be lowered at the beginning of each performance. Out of that curtain slot was recovered most of a marble statue of Hercules, which may now be seen in the museum in the city centre.

## The ancient city site

Around the bend in the trail is the ancient city site itself. Up to the right, carved into the face of Jabal Kubtha, are the facades of the Royal Tomb Group, which we shall visit later. But continuing on now, we turn to the left to the main Paved Street of the ancient city, with a few of its original columns restored. At the very beginning of the street in a small elevated grove is the site of the Nymphaeum, or public fountain.

Going along the street whose surface was sloped for drainage, we proceed on foot, since the ancient paving stones are too slippery for horses. On the left, set into the side of hill, are the entrances to shops; here and there, are stairways leading up to the next level of the city—market places and similar public buildings, as well as private villas.

At the end of the street is a three-arched gate, now restored, that once celebrated the anticipated, but not realised, visit of a Roman emperor. The position of the gate, now referred to as the Temenos Gate, shows it to have been a later addition. On both sides of the eastern face of the gate appear reminiscences of the Nabataean commercial kingdom representations of ancient caravan gods enclosed in medallions. At the left of the Gate are the remains of baths excavated some years ago by the Department of Antiquities.

To the right, across the *Wadi* (valley) on the upper slope of the city, now again rise the remains of a Nabataean temple, the Temple of Al-Uzza-Atargatis, popularly referred to as the Temple of the Winged Lions. Next to the temple towards the east are the remains of a succession of domestic buildings. ("A Legacy from the Past" describes these two sites and the discovered made there).

Passing through the Gate, we enter a wide paved area—the *temenos* or sacred enclosure, of



Khazna



Sculptured relief figure of winged lion



# Jordan Times

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## The warlord becomes president

LESS than a month from now, when "Sheikh" Bashir Al Gemayel takes office, the Lebanese will begin to see what man the 57 parliamentarians they elected in 1972, have chosen for president. Perhaps the warlord will surprise everyone by finding enough political shrewdness to renounce Lebanon into the strong, independent Arab country it should be. Perhaps the bloody-handed gunslinger will have grown wise enough to curb his own fantasies and those of his followers so that power and benefits can be shared out in a way acceptable to most of Lebanon's national parties. Perhaps the tough cookie, who became head of his extreme right-wing, fascist-like party through brutal means, will stop being the divisive leader he has been. Perhaps he will want to become a statesman by abandoning his long-standing policy of settling scores and suppressing those, Muslims and Christians alike, who see things in different light than his own.

What Lebanon indeed needs after seven years of civil strife is a strong leader to unify the country, not a factional president who would tear it apart even more. Discipline will in no doubt be called for, but, high-

handedness can in no way be a substitute for fairness and equality. For this to happen, the Maronite gun has to be lowered down for good.

Mr. Gemayel should always remember that the Palestinian decision to leave no fighting force in Beirut came as a direct result of the agreement between Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) under Arab auspices and guarantees. Honour this agreement in all its provisions he must, for the alternative would be more massacres and bloody reprisals. Furthermore, the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut, and any subsequent agreement to leave Lebanon, should also be seen as movements within the Arab camps, not as consequences of constant Israeli attempts to wrest Lebanon from its pan-Arab commitments.

At this stage, Arabs can perhaps do little more than hope that Mr. Gemayel will not go his own merry way, counting on brute force and Israeli protection to sustain his authority and preserve his rule. But they have every right to ensure that the Israelisation of Lebanon is not the final outcome of selecting Bashir Al Gemayel, the warlord, new president.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Israel's wicked, evil scenario

It seems that Israel is in a hurry to carry out the next step in its wicked and evil scenario which had started with the massacre in Beirut and the departure of Palestinian fighters from the city. The second act in this scenario is represented in the resumption of the so-called autonomy talks. Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon has now called for a speedy resumption of those talks, held meetings with the Israeli-sponsored Village Leagues' representatives in the West Bank to ask them to prepare for participating in the talks and left for the United States to meet with Secretary of State George Shultz for this purpose. Driving Israel towards this course of action there are several motives which include, among others:

1. Its desire to draw the curtain over its barbaric massacre in Beirut and to distract Arab and world attention by reviving the "autonomy" talks.
2. Striking at the Palestinian national unity in the occupied Arab territories by forcing the Village Leagues members into taking part in such talks.
3. Deceiving world public opinion into believing that the presence of the PLO has vanished with the departure of its men from Beirut.

4. Embarrassing Egypt before the Arab World by resuming the "autonomy" talks with Israel at a very sensitive moment, while Palestinian blood in Beirut is still running.

It goes without saying that Israel's evil motives should prompt our kinsmen in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to demonstrate further cohesion and awareness. The Village Leagues, created and supported by Israel, should under no circumstances be allowed to replace the PLO as Sharon wishes them to, and our people in the occupied territories should prevent the Village Leagues members from taking part in the "autonomy" talks and so frustrate Zionist leaders' hopes.

We also sincerely hope that Egypt will not help Israel in carrying out the next phase of the scenario by resuming the talks. The Arabs are now looking forward to a reunification of Arab ranks and the return of Egypt to the Arab fold.

### Al Dustour: Egypt should not give Israel the chance

Israel has barely realised its objectives in Beirut when it embarked on an offensive for reviving the so-called autonomy talks. This of course reflects (Israeli Prime Minister) Begin's intention to pave the way for liquidating the Palestine problem and annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

No doubt Israel now wants to exploit the current state of divisions among Arab states following the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, and hopes to force its will on the Palestinian people under its rule, believing that what happened in Beirut has completely killed the

spirit of resistance in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and paved the way for annexation.

In a bid to achieve its goals, Israel has moved in two directions: it has called on the United States and Egypt for a speedy resumption of the "autonomy" talks and made moves towards reviving attempts aimed at finding leaders among the Palestinians—namely the Village League members—who it hopes might replace the elected mayors. Sharon paved the way for this by a meeting with the Village Leagues members shortly before his departure for Washington on Thursday.

# Blackmail files in Portugal reveal some secrets and bury others

By Richard Wallis  
 Reuter

The PIDE/DGS was ruthless. It murdered and it tortured, but to remain efficient it depended on collaboration. There were spies, paid informers, and also the eager services of many malicious gossips.

The moderation of those who overthrew Europe's oldest dictatorship was largely due to the existence of what is undoubtedly the largest collection of blackmail material in Portugal.

It is hard to imagine the press being given a guided tour of the secret archives of any country, especially when only eight years have passed since a revolution.

It is even more puzzling when the tour is laid on by the armed forces in protest at having to surrender the files to the political parties.

That is exactly what has just happened in Lisbon, where for one afternoon a group of Portuguese and foreign journalists was allowed to roam through what remained of the files of the Policia Internacional do Estado (PIDE) and its successor, the Direcção Geral de Seguranca (DGS).

What made Portugal a police state before April 25, 1974, was an apparatus that kept a strict check on the political activities,

professional lives and private miseries of millions — some revolutionaries, some well-heeled businessmen, but also many, many ordinary citizens.

Nearly every body was caught in the web spun by the PIDE/DGS. An application to join the civil service or even a simple request for a passport automatically warranted the opening of a personal file at the secret police headquarters.

The PIDE/DGS was ruthless. It murdered and it tortured, but to remain efficient it depended on collaboration. There were spies, paid informers, and also the eager services of many malicious gossips.

One of its most sinister sides was its active involvement in the African colonial wars, where the Portuguese armed forces were forced into close cooperation.

The PIDE/DGS served as a branch of Portuguese military intelligence in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and the other former colonies. Many of the senior officers who took power after the 1974 coup had worked with or even supervised the secret police in Africa.

That unsavoury connection goes a long way towards explaining the kid glove treatment that those who served in the PIDE/DGS received at the hands

of the revolutionaries.

### Strange truce

Most agents got very lenient prison sentences. What was even more extraordinary was the 36-hour period after the coup during which the secret police bosses remained in their headquarters destroying key files and, according to some reports, bargaining for a deal with the country's new leaders.

It was during this strange truce that the only casualties of the coup occurred. A white marble plaque outside the secret police headquarters today pays tribute to four "anti-fascists" shot dead by the PIDE/DGS in the last gasps of the old regime.

As though in mocking contrast, the hallway inside is still lined with black marble plaques honouring the agents who died to keep alive Portugal's dream of empire.

Immediately after the revolution and for 19 months, Left-wing officers and civilians plundered the archives to obtain information they used in the ensuing power struggle.

Sensitive files like that of Portugal's pro-Soviet Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal were removed to protect their parties, friends and even families and excerpts from others were leaked to

expose political rivals.

That period of "anarchy and political manipulation" — to quote Major Rodrigo Sousa E Castro, the outgoing military supervisor of the files — ended when the military left's star declined at the end of 1975.

The files have already been rifled by the PIDE/DGS, the military, the Communists and the extreme Left, but there is still plenty of incriminating material left.

In one cell the journalists were shown the secret police files from Angola. Officially, they have been sealed because they are so politically sensitive, but for a few minutes they were at the mercy of the press.

In one dusty file, a telegramme from the DGS branch in Lusitania, marked top secret and dated September 19, 1972, gave an account of a report from Jonas Savimbi, who at that time led a commandos force that was supposed to be fighting the Portuguese.

According to the DGS, Mr. Savimbi said his UNITA (national union for the total independence of Angola) commandos had successfully ambushed a 30-man force of the rival popular movement for the liberation of Angola (MPLA). He now wanted arms, ammunition, syringes, medicines, and a safe passage for his men through Portuguese army lines.

The MPLA is now in power in Angola and UNITA is fighting a commando war against the regime and its Cuban backers.

There is plenty more political dynamite in the files, and also enough to ruin the private lives of hundreds of thousands of citizens, according to Major Sousa E Castro.

One Portuguese journalist who asked to see his file was astonished to find a photocopy of a letter from an old girlfriend, complete with the envelope.

Major Sousa E Castro, a member of the council of the revolution, resigned as supervisor of the archives after the main political parties approved a constitutional amendment under which the files now have to be given to parliament.

His argument is that the files ought to remain with the military because their silence is guaranteed, whereas the political parties are bound to try again to make political capital out of the PIDE/DGS secrets.

the military destroyed the files on Mozambique and thus buried the secret of the massacres the Portuguese army was alleged to have carried out.

Indeed, destruction is probably the only way to stop the files making mischief.

# Panama's president believed to have been forced out by national guard

By Colin McSeveoy  
 Reuter

PANAMA CITY — Aristides Royo, who has just resigned as president of Panama, was given the job by one general and had it taken away by another, according to politicians and diplomats here.

Citing health reasons, President Royo resigned on July 30 to be replaced by Vice-President Ricardo de La Espriella, a U.S.-educated former banker.

But politicians, diplomats and the general public appear unanimous in their belief that Mr. Royo, 42, was forced out by General Ruben Paredes, chief of the national guard, Panama's only armed force.

Gen. Paredes implicitly acknowledged his role at a recent press conference. "Real power now lies with the armed institutions," he said, adding that it

would remain so until general elections scheduled in 1984.

But he said that unless the security of Panama was threatened, the national guard would keep out of everyday politics, a stance which few armed forces in turbulent Central America have been able to maintain for long.

Ironically Mr. Royo left office as army heads, government ministers and diplomats attended a memorial service for the man who personally appointed him president—General Omar Torrijos.

Gen. Torrijos, a charismatic national guard leader who ran Panama openly and from behind the scenes for 13 years, was killed in a plane crash last year.

The absence of Mr. Royo and Gen. Paredes from the July 30th anniversary service convinced most diplomats that the long-rumoured change was afoot.

Mr. Royo was hand-picked four years ago by Gen. Torrijos, a widely respected figure whose death left the young president politically exposed.

Rising unemployment, student protests, a string of financial scandals and Mr. Royo's increasingly virulent attacks on the United States convinced the national guard a change was needed, according to diplomats and politicians here.

"The policy-making process of the government had become crippled... every problem was a crisis and the military felt a fresh start had to be made," said Ricardo Arias Calderon, policy chairman of the opposition Christian Democrats.

After taking office, Mr. de La Espriella, acting as Gen. Paredes' suggestion, sacked three-quarters of the old cabinet and replaced many of the directors of state con-

cerns ranging from the canal free trade zone to the national lottery. Gen. Paredes himself announced that all newspapers would be closed for a week, a measure reported to have been opposed by members of the government and later shortened by a few days.

Mr. Royo never achieved the popularity of his mentor and few politicians from either his own broad-based Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD) or the opposition mourned his passing. "Royo was a man of straw whose time was limited from the day Gen. Torrijos died," Mr. Arias Calderon told Reuters.

### Causes for departure

Diplomats said that while domestic problems were the major reasons of his departure,

Mr. Royo's support for Third World causes was proving an embarrassment for Panama, which is closely linked to Washington because of the canal and the American military base here as well as its importance as an offshore banking centre.

Only three days before the change, Mr. Royo suggested that the Organisation of American States (OAS) should be revamped to exclude the United States but include Cuba.

The new government, with a high content of non-political technocrats, appears likely to take a much more conservative line, concentrating on resolving domestic problems and putting less emphasis on international affairs.

"While we cannot isolate ourselves from the serious problems of the region, we should not exaggerate our importance either," said Augusto Fidel Palacios, the newly-appointed interior and justice minister.

"Through our own policies we hope to ensure that we remain a relative oasis of peace in the region," Mr. Fidel Palacios, at 26 the youngest-ever Panamanian cabinet minister, told Reuters.

The business community generally welcomed the change in government as it had long complained that labour and fiscal laws introduced by Gen. Torrijos and followed by Mr. Royo were discouraging private investment.

The opposition, while happy at the departure of Mr. Royo, balked at supporting what it saw as a classic "palace coup."

A joint communique issued by the six opposition parties called for immediate reforms to the constitution drawn up after the 1968 coup which propelled Gen. Torrijos to power. The constitution names the national guard as a virtual fourth branch of government with no fixed limits to its power.

Gen. Paredes has promised to study the possibility of political and electoral reforms. Although denying he has any concrete plans to stand for president, he told reporters he could change his mind "if God wants it and the people ask."

Diplomats and politicians here said the general lacked any real power base but there was still time for him to build up political strength to run as a "national unity" candidate after he retires from the national guards next year.

Under the constitution, Mr. de La Espriella cannot run for president again and few other prominent politicians appear to fit the bill as likely 1984 presidential candidates.

The opposition, badly split for the past 15 years, has begun informal conciliatory talks and some activists propose putting forward a consensus candidate to challenge the PRD, a party created by Gen. Torrijos.

But they point out that unless the constitution is changed the armed forces are still the political arbiters, as in almost all of Latin America.

"What is the point winning the election if you are still in the hands of the national guard?" asked Panamanian party leader and former government minister Juan Chevalier.

# Poles before Solidarity

By David Storey  
 Reuter

WARSAW — Poland's martial law authorities, declaring that the people want a quiet life, have effectively challenged underground opposition leaders to prove, in demonstrations planned this week, how much active support they enjoy.

The challenge was voiced by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski in an interview published last weekend in which he said the authorities would maintain nerves of steel in suppressing demonstrations in support of the suspended trade union Solidarity.

The minister stressed there could be no negotiations with the underground, and added that regardless of how many people supported the authorities and how many yearned for restoration of Solidarity, the majority of Poles wanted calm, law and order. "Therefore I believe the underground has no future," he said.

In leaflets distributed thinly in Warsaw and other main cities, Solidarity leaders in hiding have given times and places for mass demonstrations on August 31, the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreements which led to the creation of the union.

The fugitive leaders also called for a campaign of leaflets and posters to raise the profile of the union in the two weeks up to that date, but for the average Warsaw citizen the visible response has

been negligible. As police mounted extra patrols and several crude shows of strength with trucks and water cannon, leaflets found their way onto only a few streets of the capital. There has been virtually no increase in graffiti or posters.

But in a country with a history of resistance and conspiracy, public displays are not necessarily the best guide to the strength and extent of opposition.

"Conspiracy never was a mass phenomenon. Sworn soldiers of the AK (the World War II underground army) accounted for about one per cent of society," a Solidarity activist wrote in a recent underground bulletin.

And despite the fact that the surface barely ripples with Solidarity's overt presence there are clearly deeper currents which alarm the authorities and could bring people onto the streets in droves after eight-and-a-half months of martial law.

### Opposition allowed

The authorities also allowed two small forums for opposition to develop recently in the heart of the capital. Crowds of several hundred gathered round crosses of flowers laid next to two churches, singing religious songs with political overtones.

At one, several Solidarity sashes were placed and the people, with arms raised to show a V-for-victory sign, sang the national anthem with new lyrics praising Solidarity leaders.

A square of material was placed by one cross saying: "Rest in peace Janek, beaten to death by Zomos 13/VIII/82, honour his memory." The Zomo is the name of the much-feared riot police used to break up demonstrations.

There has been no official word on the death of a man called Janek on August 13. Police were used to disperse crowds gathered in defiance of martial law in Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow and Wroclaw on that date, which marked eight months since the takeover.

The authorities two weeks ago threw up a crude wooden fence round the main victory square, a forum for earlier protests, and started repaving it, a process expected to take a long time.

Solidarity underground leaders, in a statement published in the clandestine weekly Tygodnik Mazowsze, painted an optimistic picture of the strength of their national network.

They said coordinating committees had been set up in 12 regions and that the appeals of a self-styled "provisional coordinating committee", which operates nationwide, "find their way to most Solidarity members." The union claimed nearly 10 million members in the months before its suspension.

But even the underground statement conceded that there was still work to be done to extend active support for Solidarity in the smaller factories and that some regions were badly represented.





# Kentucky marks 100th anniversary of the Hatfield-McCoy feud

By Richard Walker

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (R) — Long before Kentucky became known for its fried chicken and the Kentucky Derby horse race, most people pictured the state as the home of never-ending, violent feuds between mountain clans.

This month marked the 100th anniversary of the start of the most notorious of the family battles, the legendary strife between the Hatfields and the McCoy.

The feud captured the imagination of the nation like no other feud in its history. Before it was

over, according to common accounts, as many as 100 men, women and children were casualties of the "Hatfield-McCoy war."

The feud between the two clans erupted into violence from an election-day dispute on Aug. 7, 1882. But historians say it had been simmering for some time.

The McCoy, who lived near Kentucky's southeastern border with West Virginia, had sympathized during the civil war with the northern states while the West Virginia Hatfields generally sided with the southern confederacy.

This contributed to bad blood between the families, but there were also disputes over a stolen hog, romantic liaisons across clan line and political influence in the mountain region.

When election day came in 1882, the Hatfields followed their habit crossing the state boundary to vote in Kentucky. A polling-station quarrel between members of the two families resulted in the fatal stabbing of Ellison Hatfield, younger brother of Patriarch Anderson "Devil Anse" Hatfield. "Three McCoy including two teenagers were arrested from

that," recalls Jim Klotter, an official of the Kentucky historical society.

"When the Hatfields found out, they didn't think justice would be done and they took the McCoy away from the lawless at gunpoint, tied them up to some mountain papaw bushes and riddled them with bullets."

"The head of one 15-year-old McCoy was virtually blown away."

There was intermittent violence, including cross-border raids, between the Hatfields and McCoy for the next five years.

But the feud reached a climax on New Year's Day 1888 when a party of Hatfields crossed into Pike County, Kentucky, surrounded the home of Randolph McCoy and killed two of his dozen children in an ensuing battle.

That raid and an illegal subsequent foray into West Virginia by a Kentucky deputy sheriff to arrest some Hatfields led to bitter strains between the governors of the two states.

Kentucky Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner, a former general in the confederate army, even threatened to activate his state

militia.

Eventually, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the apprehended Hatfields could be subject to Kentucky justice even though they had been illegally arrested.

After a legal hanging in 1890, the worst of the feud was over and there was only scattered violence between the two clans.

By the time "Devil Anse" Hatfield died of natural causes in 1921, America's greatest feud had long since ended.

However, its effects are felt to this day. The image lingers that Appalachian mountain residents

are gun-toting, moonshine-swilling hillbillies.

Mr. Klotter said Kentucky was still struggling to overcome the image that it was a violent state.

"The feuds were a very brief interlude in our state's history and by 1975 we were close to the bottom of the nation in violent crimes," he said.

"This probably wasn't even the bloodiest of the Kentucky feuds," he added. "It just came at a good time as far as the national press was concerned and this was the era of yellow journalism."

The historian also said the Hat-

fields and the McCoy might have been uneducated, but they were not the stereotyped hillbillies portrayed by legend.

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## SPORTS

## Soviet speed king Kopylov roars to his 2nd successive sprint title

LEICESTER, England (R) — Amateur speed king Sergei Kopylov of the Soviet Union spent almost eight minutes balanced motionless on his bike before roaring towards his second successive world sprint title here Friday.

Kopylov and his quarter-final rival Vratislav Sust of Czechoslovakia came to a halt after completing just one lap of the 1,000 metres test.

The pair remained precariously poised on the steep banking, patiently waiting for the other to break clear and provide a "tow" to the finish.

In fact, Kopylov was first to move off but his tremendous acceleration took him well clear of the Czechoslovak who was unable to close the gap over the last telling 200 metres.

Kopylov, an easy winner of the first race in the best-of-three clash, was joined in the last four by promising compatriot Emzar Guechwill.

East Germans Lutz Heschlich and Detlef Uibel filled the other

two places.

Olympic title holder Heschlich, World Champion in 1979, outclassed Roudolf prouglov of the Soviet Union and Uibel eliminated Freddy Schmidtke of West Germany, the only non-East European to reach the quarter-finals.

Schmidtke, winner of the kilometre time trial gold medal on Wednesday night, lost his chance of forcing a deciding ride when Uibel shot past him on the final bend.

Nineteen-year-old American Rebecca Twigg sprang a major surprise in the women's pursuit quarter-finals by eliminating Nadegea Kibardina of the Soviet Union, the champion for the last two years.

Twigg, from Seattle, clocked 3:57.23 to Kibardina's 3:59.30 in the head-to-head clash and said: "I was surprised she did not ride faster, maybe she had lost her form."

Twigg now faces French hope

Jeannie Longo in the semifinals but the fact that she set the fastest time does not worry her.

Longo, 23, the bronze medalist last year and also second in the women's road race, eliminated Mieke Havik of the Netherlands without difficulty.

American Connie Carpenter and Canadian Karen Strong-Hearth also made the last four.

Carpenter, 25, from Boulder, Colorado, outclassed Mandy Jones of Britain and Strong-Hearth had a similarly simple outing against former road champion Petra de Bruin of the Netherlands.

The West German quartet set the best time in the men's team pursuit quarter-finals and line up against Czechoslovakia in Friday night's semi-finals. They clocked a track record 4:25.88.

Holders East Germany face arch rivals the Soviet Union after catching the Canadians on the ninth lap of the 4,000 metres event.

## Coe named as reserve for 1,500m race in Athens

LONDON (R) — Sebastian Coe, favourite for the 800 metres gold medal in next month's European Athletics Championships in Athens, was named Friday as reserve for the 1,500 metres.

British selectors added Coe's name to the 1,500 metres lineup in the official team list submitted to the championship organisers. But he will run this distance in Athens only if arch rival Steve Ovett is unfit.

Ovett, Olympic champion over 800 metres and world record-holder for 1,500 metres, suffered a hamstring injury last week. At first it was thought he would not recover in time for Athens, though he has since indicated that he does expect to run.

Coe, the Olympic champion over 1,500 metres and world record-holder for 800 metres who has himself recently returned after injury, said he would be prepared to tackle the 800 and 1,500 metres if Ovett were unable to go to Athens.

## Hinault will ride in World Cycling Championships despite dope feud

PARIS (R) — Bernard Hinault and three team mates will ride in the World Championships after all despite their feud with national cycling officials—though they may refuse to wear the French colours.

After a stormy meeting Thursday night Marc Madiot of the Cyclists' Union told reporters the riders had reversed an earlier decision not to compete in England.

The row blew up after five cyclists, four of whom were chosen to represent France in the road race at Goodwood on September 5, were fined 3,300 francs (\$485)

and given one-month suspended bans for refusing to take a dope test after a race last month.

As he came out of the meeting Hinault, the Tour de France winner and undisputed king of French cycling, said: "We will go to Goodwood out of respect for the public and our employers, not for the federation which has cheated us. We won't forget..."

The cyclists indicated they would continue to fight the federation on the issue and might refuse to wear the French team colours at Goodwood as a protest.

## Athletes, spectators stream into San Francisco for Gay Games

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Athletes and spectators from across the United States and eight other countries are streaming into San Francisco for the opening Saturday of what have become known as the Day Games.

A total of 1,365 men and women will compete for nine days in 17 events designed to show that homosexuals are as good as anyone else at sports but also to provide an opportunity for what one organiser called self-fulfilment.

Events range from track and field, swimming and wrestling to lesser known competitions such as "physique".

Men and women will compete together except in two events—wrestling is restricted to men and rugby to women.

Many aspects of the meeting will be familiar to followers of the Olympic Games.

But a San Francisco judge has granted an injunction sought by the U.S. Olympic Committee prohibiting the games' organisers

from using the word Olympics in connection with their meeting.

As with the Olympic games, a torch, carried across the United States by 200 runners and cyclists, will be used to light a ceremonial flame at the start of the games.

This will be followed by a show spectacular featuring singer Tina Turner, mass marching bands and baton twirlers.

Athletes, who will include "straights", will compete for gold, silver and bronze medals.

The organisers are expecting big crowds. City officials estimate that about 15 per cent of the 700,000 residents of San Francisco are gay.

## Liverpool seeking a quick start to Football League

LONDON (R) — Having tasted success before other clubs had even begun to play, Liverpool will seek a quick start to their bid for yet another English Football League Championship when the season begins in earnest on Saturday.

And there seems no reason why their home match against West Bromwich Albion should not provide the same satisfaction as their 1-0 triumph over Tottenham Hotspur in the Charity Shield match at Wembley last Saturday.

They successfully integrated several new players, such as Ronnie Whelan, Ian Rush, Mark Lawrenson and Bruce Grobbelaar, into the side last season as they charged to the title after being in the pack for half the schedule.

And if they need further incentive, they know after an announcement this week that Bob Paisley is leading them into battle for the final season.

Liverpool's closest rivals last time, Ipswich, have lost manager Bobby Robson to the England job and Dutch midfielder ace Arnold

Muhen to Manchester United during the off-season. The cost of those losses could become clearer when they visit Brighton under the leadership of new manager Bobby Ferguson on Saturday.

Another contender starting the season on the road are Arsenal, who have a trip north to Stoke City lined up.

Arsenal have lived in Spurs' shadow among London clubs in recent years, even though the two sides tied for fourth place last season, but the Gunners may be ready to produce better things this season.

The big reason is that they have added some scoring punch to front their vaunted midfield and defensive units, primarily in the persons of internationally renowned Tony Woodcock and the relatively unknown but vastly promising young Lee Chapman.

Woodcock returns to the League with a wealth of experience gained playing for former European Champions Nottingham Forest, then for West German

club Cologne and finally for England's World Cup team in Madrid this summer.

The tall, powerful Chapman showed great promise playing for Stoke and may prosper now that he has joined a contender.

If those clubs stutter in their away games, Manchester United could steal a march on them by winning their home match against Birmingham City. United strengthened an already formidable midfield by getting Muhren to join international Bryan Robson, Ray Wilkins and Steve Coppell, as well as Remi Moses and Lou Macari. But scoring goals could still be a problem.

There will be considerable attention on the three clubs promoted from the second division this season. Champions Luton have a tough opener, in London against Spurs. Watford are at home to Everton and Norwich City return to the top division with a home-match against Manchester City.

## U.S. defeats Soviets, become unexpected favourites for world basketball crown

CALI, Colombia (R) — The United States defeated the Soviet Union 99-93 Thursday night to become unexpected favourites to clinch once more with the Soviets Saturday night for the men's world basketball crown.

The Soviet Union has already secured its place in the final on points in the seven-nation championship.

To challenge for the title, the Americans still have to beat Australia Friday. But their victory Thursday night virtually demolished Yugoslavia's hopes of retaining the crown it won by beating the Soviet Union in Manila four years ago.

In Thursday night's other game, Yugoslavia, which has completed

its six games in the round-robin tournament, beat Australia 105-91 for a total of 10 points. Spain also has 10 points from six games, while the United States has nine points and a game in hand.

In the event of a tie on points, the team with the best goal average will meet the Soviets—with 11 points—in the final.

The Americans were trailing the Soviet Union 51-49 at the end of the first half Thursday night, but lethal dribbling by Jim Thomas and sharp attacks by Glenn Rivers levelled the score 15 minutes from the end.

Pushed by Anthony Carr who dominated his board, the Americans increased their lead by 10 points with eight minutes to go.

"We won this game with ability and physical fitness," said coach Bob Welch.

But he said he did not dare predict they would meet the Soviets again Saturday.

"The Australians are no easy team. We have to defeat them first. We'll see," he said.

Soviet coach Alexander Gomelski said the effort his team had made to beat Spain on Wednesday had proved fatal Thursday night against the fast-playing Americans.

"They are excellent players and they were very successful in their pressing. But if they beat the Australians, we will know how to play them," he said.

## W. German Mang continues defence of 250cc, 350cc titles

BRNO, Czechoslovakia (R) — West German double World Champion Anton Mang continues his defence of the 250cc and 350cc titles against strong French opposition at the Czechoslovak Motorcycle Grand Prix here on Sunday.

Mang, who rides for Kawasaki, is only two points behind Yamaha rider Jean-Louis Tournadre of France in the 250cc World Championship.

With only three events left on the calendar, the West German is expected to make a determined bid to take over the lead on the exacting Brno circuit.

Mang has always liked the 10.9 kilometre track here, and holds the lap record of 17.9 kilometres an hour, which he set last year.

In the 350cc event, Mang and French Kawasaki works stablemate Jean-Francois Baldé are level with 57 points, and the result of their duel on Sunday may be decisive for the destiny of the 1982 title.

Their strongest challengers are likely to be Belgian Didier de Radigue on a Chevalier, Yamaha riders Carlos Lavado of Venezuela, Frenchman Christian Sarron, Britain's Tony Head, and Italy's Eric Saul. Mang also holds the lap record for this event with

176 kilometres an hour.

Veteran Spaniard Angel Nieto, who has already clinched his 11th world title, will be absent from the starting line for the 125cc category.

Fellow Garelli rider Eugenio Lazzarini of Italy is also already assured of second place in the world standings, and Venezuela's Ivan Palazese, winner of the event at the Swedish and Finnish Grand Prix on a MBA, is likely to start favourite in a bid to consolidate his third rank overall.

Both the 125cc and 250cc events are being run over 11 laps totalling 120.175 kilometres, and the 350cc over 12 laps for a total 131.110 kilometres. There is no race in the 500cc category, where Franco Uncini of Italy has already secured the 1982 title.

In the sidecar event, over a total 109.250 kilometres, reigning World Champions Rolf Biland and Kurt Waltisperg of Switzerland appear to have a good chance of extending their lead over West Germans Werner Schwartzel and Andreas Huber on their way to a fourth title.

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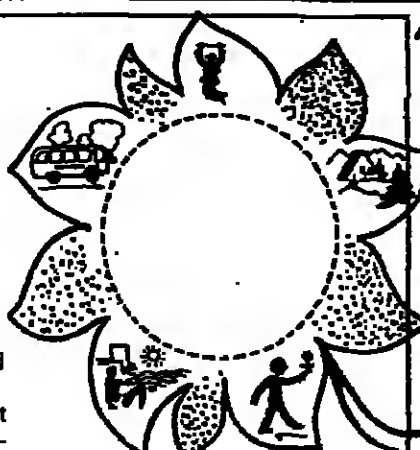
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Borodine heads for Soviet port with pipeline compressors

## U.S. imposes sanctions on American, French firms

PARIS (R) — The French freighter Borodine headed for the Soviet Baltic port of Riga Friday with a cargo that provoked the first U.S. sanctions against West European companies supplying equipment for the Siberia gas pipeline.

As the freighter left the port of Le Havre Thursday night with three pipeline compressors in its hold, the U.S. announced it was banning exports of American technology and goods to the manufacturers, Dresser-France, and the French company Creusot-Loire, a prime contractor for the controversial pipeline to Western Europe.

The "temporary" ban was the first shot by the United States in what French Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement warned earlier this week could turn into a trade war between Washington and its European allies.

Britain, West Germany and Italy have all ordered their firms to go ahead with contracts for the

pipeline in defiance of sanctions ordered by President Reagan in response to what the U.S. considers Soviet involvement in the military crackdown in Poland.

The British firm John Brown is due to ship turbines for the pipeline this weekend, as the Borodine nears the end of its four-day voyage to Riga.

American-owned Dresser-France had delayed the shipment for three days as diplomats tried to avert a damaging confrontation between France, which ordered the Borodine to sail, and Washington, which warned the French and the company of swift retaliation for defying President Reagan's sanctions.

The U.S. Commerce Department's "temporary denial" order against Dresser-France for proceeding with the shipment had been widely anticipated, but the export ban against Creusot-Loire came as a surprise.

The action was taken by the Commerce Department Friday on

President Reagan's orders. The department issued "temporary denial" orders barring exports of U.S. goods, services and technology to the French subsidiary of Dresser Industries of Dallas, Texas, and to Creusot-Loire of France, the state-controlled giant of French high-quality steel-making.

Dresser-France had shipped three compressors to the Soviet Union. The department said Creusot-Loire, a prime contractor on the pipeline, had aided in the shipment.

Commerce Under-Secretary Lionel Olmer, estimating the effect of the penalties against the two companies, said: "It will be substantial and will have an impact and, hopefully, will alter the intentions of others."

Mr. Olmer told reporters the Commerce Department had not ruled out additional penalties, including fines and criminal suits, and would take appropriate measures against other companies it believed

had violated Mr. Reagan's sanctions.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Friday action would set the tone for future moves against other firms. He said relations between the United States and France had not been harmed by the dispute.

Vice-President George Bush, in a speech in Chicago, said the United States would not back down in the pipeline dispute despite defiance from France, Britain, Italy and West Germany.

"We have heard a lot of protests from our European allies," he said. "I'm sorry. The United States is the leader of the free world and under this administration we are beginning once again to act like it."

A spokesman for Dresser Industries said the company believed Mr. Reagan had made a mistake. He said Dresser would ask the Commerce Department to reverse the action against its subsidiary.

## India to invite 37 foreign firms for oil exploration

NEW DELHI (R) — The Indian government will ask 37 foreign oil companies to make a second round of bids for oil exploration and production rights in 50 selected blocks, a Petroleum Ministry official said here Friday.

He said invitations would be issued within a week to these companies. All but two of them were shortlisted after the first round of bids in 1980.

But most companies left the race last year as they considered unattractive the official production sharing terms and the blocks then offered to them, industry sources said.

Only one company, Chevron Overseas Petroleum of the U.S., was finally awarded exploration rights in an offshore block on the West Coast.

An official statement lists 42 offshore and eight onshore blocks that will be offered to prospective bidders.

Oil experts note that the proposed offshore blocks include highly promising oil-bearing structures like Bombay High on the West Coast and Krishna-Godavari basin in the south.

The government has so far reserved them exclusively for the state-owned exploration agencies.

Areas in Bombay High, Godavari and the Andaman and Mahand structures would be offered to foreign parties only where Indian companies were unable to drill because they did not possess the requisite technology, the official said.

The statement said foreign oil companies having sound technical and financial capabilities would be invited to take up oil exploration. India, which now meets almost half its oil requirements through imports, intends to import 288,000 barrels of oil per day (b/d) this year.

The domestic oil output is expected to rise to 400,000 b/d in 1982 from 278,000 last year.

## Gold price reaches 9-month high

LONDON (R) — The price of gold advanced Friday to a nine-month high, aided by lower U.S. and European interest rates and concern over strains on the international financial system caused by debt problems.

The dollar, meanwhile, was fairly steady despite Thursday's cut in the U.S. Central Bank's discount rate to 10 per cent from 10.5 per cent, a move which the markets had anticipated.

London bullion houses set the gold price at \$425.25 an ounce. It has risen by \$26 in two days and is up more than \$125 from the two-year low touched in June.

Dealers said business was fairly quiet, despite the higher price. They said the main reasons for the rise were concern over problems of the world banking system, highlighted by the difficulties of Mexico, Argentina and Poland, and lower interest rates, which encourage investors to switch out of money.

On foreign exchanges, the dollar made modest advances in a thin market and sterling was easier after a cut in the British Bank's base lending rate to 10.5 per cent from 11 per cent.

Interest rates also came down Thursday in West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy as central banks responded to the recent fall in rates in the United States.

## Schmidt congratulates Reagan

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a strong critic of U.S. economic policies, has taken the unusual step of congratulating President Reagan on helping to bring down interest rates.

The government Friday released a letter sent to Mr. Reagan by the chancellor saying Thursday's round of interest rate cuts in Europe had largely stemmed from the president's moves to reduce the U.S. budget deficit.

But Mr. Schmidt made it clear he did not want to see any move which would reverse the present trend of falling rates.

"I congratulate you and hope the fall in interest rates will continue and benefit your economy and ours," he wrote.

During a private visit to the United States last month, the chancellor repeatedly blamed high U.S. interest rates for the persistence of the economic recession in Western Europe.

He urged the Reagan administration to cut its planned large budget deficits as a way of getting the rates down and allowing room for international economic recovery.

In his letter Mr. Schmidt praised Mr. Reagan's \$98.3 billion tax increase, passed by Congress last week, which he said led to the prospect of a lower budget deficit.

## British banks cut base rates

LONDON (R) — Britain's leading banks cut their base rates by half a per cent to ten and a half per cent Friday, reducing the cost of borrowing for companies in their fight against recession.

Lloyds, Barclays, Midland and National Westminster cut their base rates from 11 per cent, the 11th such reduction since the rates peaked at 16 per cent last October.

British business leaders immediately welcomed the move, saying it would cut the cost burdens which have put many firms out of business and which make it difficult for British firms to compete abroad. The businessmen said they were anxious to see the downward trend continue.

To balance the base rate cut, the banks also reduced their deposit interest rates by between a half and three-quarters per cent.

This will help them protect their profits at a time when they are under pressure from both the lower interest rates and bad debts from failed companies, bankers said.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices closed easier ahead of the long holiday week-end and dealers said. Cuts in British clearing bank base rates by half a point to 10 1/2 per cent were fully discounted, they said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 1.9 at 574.2.

Government bonds met further profit taking and closed as much as 7/8 point lower. Equity leaders were mixed but with an easier bias.

Gold shares fluctuated with the bullion price and closed easier but North American stocks firmed, dealers said.

Turner and Newall initially extended Thursday's fall by 2p to 27p but then rallied to 30p after the company said its involvement in U.S. asbestos cases is limited. Cape Industries was a net 6p off at 66.

Oils reacted to Thursday's gains with B.P. and Shell both 8p lower at 288 and 398 respectively while ICI closed 4p down at 278.

The video boom prompted some demand for Thorn Emi up 7p at 450 after 453.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7485/95	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2358/61	Canadian dollars
	2.4480/90	West German marks
	2.6840/60	Dutch guilders
	2.0750/70	Swiss francs
	46.94/97	Belgian francs
	6.8800/50	French francs
	1382.75/1383.75	Italian lire
	254.80/255.00	Japanese yen
	6.0620/40	Norwegian crowns
	6.5860/80	Danish crowns
	8.5580/5610	U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	425.50/427.00	

## Third World agrees to set up bank

MANILA (R) — Senior officials of developing countries have agreed to set up a bank to finance activities promoting cooperation between them, a spokesman for the group said Friday.

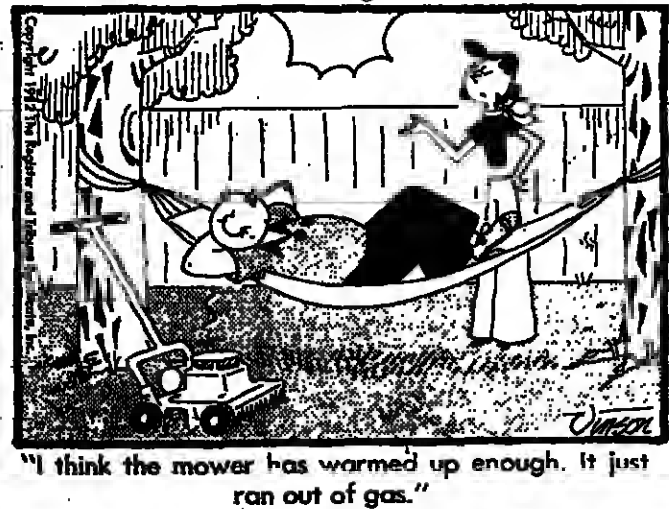
Abdelwahab Keremane of Algeria, chairman of the Group of 77, a loose association of 120 developing countries, was speaking to a press conference about a meeting of the group's coordinating committee in Manila.

He said the committee would seed the bank proposal to the group's ministerial meeting in New York next month.

A feasibility study would be made to determine whether it would be a commercial bank or some other type and to work out details on capitalisation and other financial mechanisms. Funds for the bank would come from the group's members and multinational institutions.

## THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



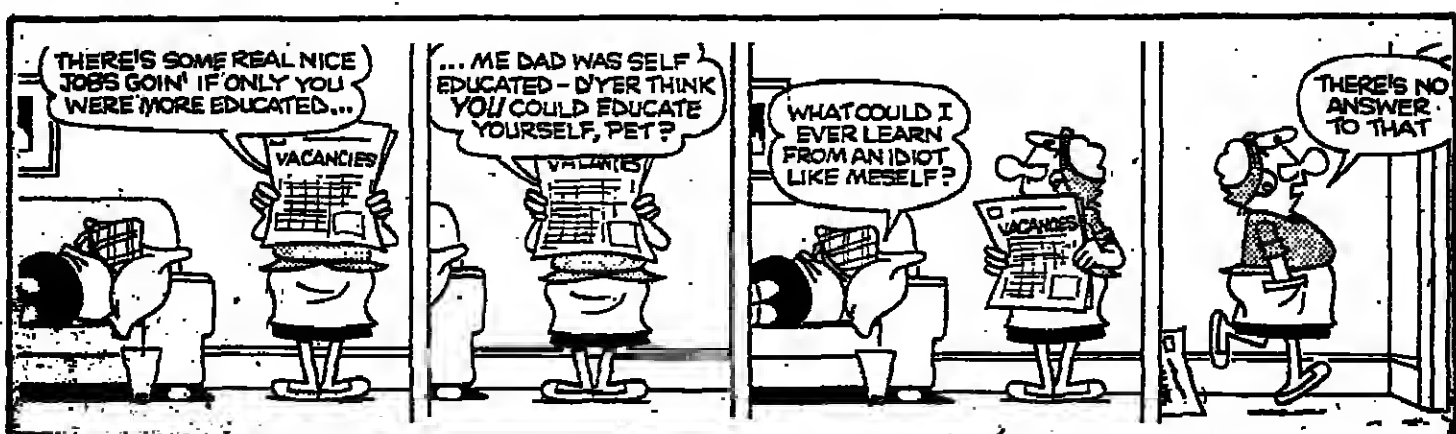
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

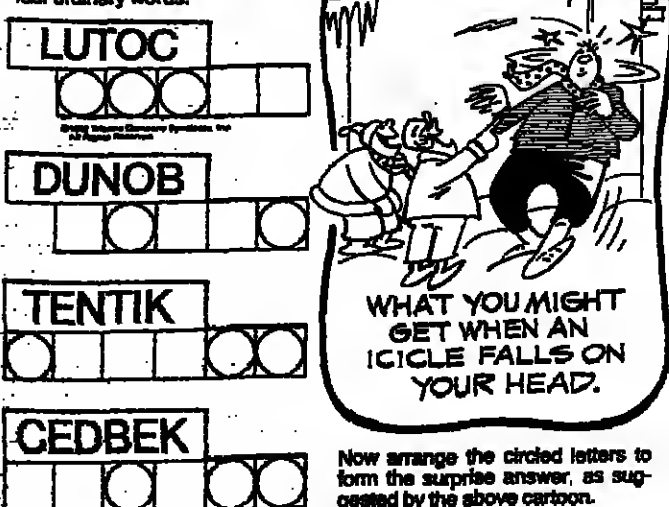


## Andy Capp



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: LUTOC, DUNOB, TENTIK, CEDBEK

Yesterday's Jumble: PRIME TABOO WEASEL MAYHEM  
Answer: How many stunks does it take to make a bad smell? — A "PHEW"

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A day to make sure you carry through in a conscientious manner with whatever agreements you have made. Make a point to show that you are interested in the welfare of others.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure you get your marketing done early so you will have more time for recreation later. Spend money wisely.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Strive for increased harmony with family members. Study your financial position and make plans for improvement.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Attend to home affairs and improve the quality of your life. Don't jeopardize your present security in any way.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Take time to improve your property in some way and add to its value. Engage in your favorite hobby.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try to gain the favor of those who are related to you. Communicating with others can lead to good things at this time.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can handle private matters wisely with the help of a clever person you know. Establish more order around you.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your environment and make plans for improvement. Complete any creative activity you are working on.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan how to complete your routines with fewer interruptions and more efficiency. Be more tolerant of others.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good friend can point out new outlets that could be profitable for you. Take treatments to improve your appearance.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be sure to handle your obligations in a most efficient way and don't quibble over small matters. Be wise.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Listen to the good ideas of others and profit by them. Don't lose your temper over a matter that displeases you.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Use your fine artistic talent to improve your environment. Be more willing to cooperate with neighbors today.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be one who naturally likes to please others and this quality could lead to a happy and prosperous life. Direct education along teaching lines for best results. Give ethical and religious training early in life.

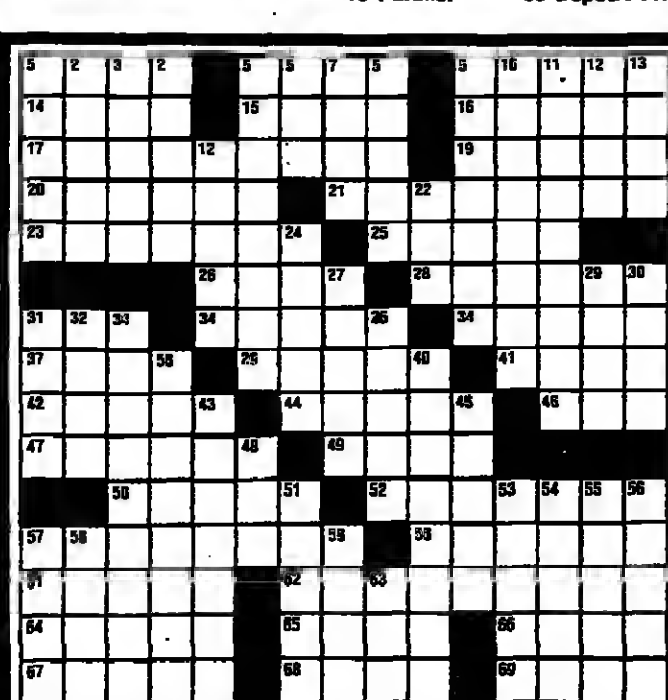
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword

by Peter Fennessy

<b>ACROSS</b>	<b>DOWN</b>
1 Chem. pollutants	1 Rio de la
5 Site for head table	2 One who manages
9 Wearer of oak leaves	3 Less omelet
14 Solt	4 Hit hard
15 Norse poetry	5 Courteously yielding
16 Hardon	6 Botheration
17 Yearly dupe	7 Methee —
18 Domingo	8 Pertaining to
20 Cut molar	9 French fall wind
21 Languid	10 Parallel
23 In — (owing)	
25 Pod-bearing tree	
26 Cher	
28 Stakes	

31 Group of whales	52 Eastern mystic symbol	11 Shadblow fruit
34 Peru peaks	57 Choirs	12 Table leaving
36 Like cheap thrillers	60 Wispy cloud	13 Certain old cars
37 Harlem rooms	61 Comedian Jerry	18 "Forbidden City"
39 Big cat	62 Sousa's "Washington —"	22 Adege
41 Author Bombeck	64 Portents	24 — Hawkins' Day
42 Unleavened bread	65 Famous family	27 Daughter of Lear
44 Like a	66 Pate de —	28 Terna —
46 Asian bovine	67 Ravine	30 Pierre is its cap.
47 Protect	68 Burden	31 Urge
49 Without apparel	69 "the night before..."	32 Carpenter's tool
50 Weaker, as an excuse		33 Trailing arbutus
		35 Antitoxin
		38 Metingling
		40 Edited
		43 As a whole
		45 Uniform material
		48 Andrea — Sarto
		51 Drive away
		53 SSS concern
		54 Indicator
		55 St. —, W.I.
		56 Residue
		57 Heavy shoe
		58 Stood: pret.
		59 Just passable
		63 Depot: abbr.



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# WORLD

## Pretoria explains how 3 of its men got killed in Zimbabwean territory

PRETORIA (R) — Three white South African soldiers killed in Zimbabwe last week were ex-Rhodesians apparently on an unauthorised mission to free political detainees, South African Defence Force chief Gen. Constand Viljoen announced here.

He told a news conference Thursday night the Zimbabwean government had refused to assist the Defence Force in its inquiries into the incident about 30 kilometres inside Zimbabwe.

These inquiries were continuing, he added.

Gen. Viljoen said the South African Defence Force was sorry about what happened.

"It is our declared policy to act only against terrorists and to protect civilians against terrorism. Our forces are specifically in-

structed not to get involved with the security forces of neighbouring countries.

"And this group was certainly not authorised to cross the border into Zimbabwe," Gen. Viljoen said.

The Gen. disclosed that the three whites were accompanied on the unauthorised raid on a camp in southern Zimbabwe by 14 blacks, also all former Rhodesian army soldiers.

According to their comrades, the three whites were bitter about the situation in the former British colony, which became independent Zimbabwe in 1980.

Gen. Viljoen said evidence had also come to light that one of the men, Staff Sergeant John Wessels, might have been killed after the clash with Zimbabwean troops on

Aug. 18. His black comrades said he had been wounded in the leg, but when his body was displayed with those of Robert Bech and David Berry in Harare earlier this week it was seen that he had also been shot in the head.

Another puzzle was that of the uniforms and weapons found on the soldiers — one was dressed in former Rhodesian army uniform and another in Angolan army uniform, while both NATO and Soviet-made arms were among the equipment reported to have been found by the Zimbabweans. The third combat uniform had not been identified.

Gen. Viljoen said the men had been undergoing a year's probationary training in the northern Transvaal with other ex-

Rhodesians who had fled Zimbabwe after independence.

Gen. Viljoen denied charges by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that South Africa was trying to destabilise its northern neighbour and challenged Mr. Mugabe to check out the facts.

He said the Zimbabwean authorities may have used foreign military equipment found with the bodies to back their claims.

Gen. Viljoen said he knew nothing about reports that a fourth man had been killed by Zimbabwean troops. He said Harare's reluctance to assist in the investigation or to release bodies to the families had done little to improve relations between the two countries.

## France ready to sell Mirage jets to China

PARIS (R) — France has decided to sell its most advanced fighter, the Mirage 2000, to China and negotiations have started in Peking, Defence Minister Charles Hernu said Friday.

China has for some time been pressing to buy the Mirage but French officials have consistently said that there have been no plans to sell them to China.

China has for some years now been eager to update its ageing air force.

Most of its fighter bombers are Soviet-built MiG 17s and MiG 19s which are obsolete in terms of modern warfare.

By comparison the Mirage 2000 is a supersonic ultra-sophisticated aircraft, equipped with the latest in aviation electronics and capable of carrying advanced missiles such as the Exocet surface skimmer, which proved so effective in Argentine hands against the British navy in the Falklands conflict.

Mr. Hernu said talks had started in Peking on the sale of the aircraft and the two sides were discussing a multi-billion dollar deal including the transfer of technology and joint production.

Last year the Chinese armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Yang Dezhi, paid an official visit to Paris and over the past 10 years Chinese military missions have toured French arm production plants.

Mr. Hernu told Reuters that a French delegation was now in Peking conducting detailed negotiations with the Chinese military authorities.

China has also been pressing France to sell Crotale anti-aircraft and Milan anti-tank missiles but there was no indication that the sale of these was under discussion.

Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sidestepped the issue of selling the Mirage 2000 to Peking to avoid antagonising the Soviet Union, ideologically opposed to China.

But earlier this week Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang said in an interview published here that Peking was ready to buy Mirages from France and begin joint production.

In the interview he said other areas of cooperation included nuclear energy, oil and coal. The Chinese have already conditionally agreed to buy French nuclear power plants worth an estimated \$2 billion, but have always insisted that the deal be related to other purchases, including the Mirage 2000.

China has already bought 50 French Dauphin helicopters as well as long-range radar networks. French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson flew to Peking three weeks ago to prepare for a visit by President Francois Mitterrand next spring.

A French parliamentary delegation led by National Assembly President Louis Mermaz is on its way to Peking for a 10-day tour of China.

## U.S. Marines, empty M16s in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Michael Herbison admits it bothers him a little, being one of the very few soldiers in Beirut with an unloaded gun.

The 20-year-old private from New York has plenty of ammunition for his M16, but he has to get permission to use it if somebody starts shooting at him.

"I go to my squad leader, he goes to the platoon commander, and he goes to the company commander, who tells the battalion commander," he explains. "In the meantime, I guess I just look for cover," he adds.

The Marines, who arrived Wednesday for a maximum 30-day stay, share their multi-national responsibilities with French and Italian troops. The French and Italians do carry loaded weapons as do Lebanese army regulars, Israeli troops, assorted Lebanese Rightist and Leftist groups and, for that matter, the Palestinians themselves.

The U.S. policy of not loading unless a "life-threatening situation" arises is apparently flexible. At the Galerie Sennar crossing point between east and west Beirut, a small American liaison unit has joined Italian troops deployed there.

The U.S. Marines in the unit carried loaded guns. One said this was "because the Italians told us to. They said they didn't want to have to have to protect us if shooting started."

Life for the U.S. Marines in Lebanon is simple and almost as restrictive as living on a ship, which is what they have been doing most of the time since last June.

The various units of the 32nd Marine amphibious unit with the Sixth Fleet have set up camp in empty, bullet-pocked warehouses at the port and they are not allowed to leave the area even when off duty.

There are other restrictions. "We are not allowed to eat or drink anything other than what the Marines give us," said Cpl. Kenneth Terry.

Cpl. Terry, a 24-year-old from West Virginia, said, "I've gotten to be friends with a Lebanese soldier and he invited me to dinner at his home in a village near here. It's a shame I can't get there to see it."

The Marines say they while away the hours talking to Lebanese, Israeli and French troops and comparing equipment and weapons.

About 70 air force men were among the 159 people the Kenyan government says were killed in fighting around the radio station and elsewhere. Unofficial estimates put the casualty figures considerably higher.

Only a few hours after taking the air, the rebels holding the radio station came under attack from loyal troops and ceased their broadcasts.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Soyuz T-5 returns safely to earth

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet spacecraft with woman cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya and two male colleagues aboard returned to earth safely at 1504 GMT Friday, TASS news agency reported. The Soyuz T-5 capsule with Miss Savitskaya, mission commander Leonid Popov and engineer Alexander Serebrov abroad made a soft landing near Arkalyk in Kazakhstan. Soviet television reported. Senior space programme officials and controllers at mission control near Moscow stood and applauded when news came through of the team's safe return to earth.

### Revolutionary guards kill German woman in Isfahan

LONDON (R) — A German woman was shot dead in the central Iranian city of Isfahan last week after ignoring an order by revolutionary guards to stop her car, residents said Friday. She reportedly died on the spot. West German embassy officials in Tehran were not available for comment. Tehran newspapers said Mrs. Montazam had been killed unintentionally and provincial officials in Isfahan had arranged for a funeral. But residents, reached by telephone from London, told Reuters Mrs. Montazam had told the guards she could not stop as she was on urgent business.

### UNRWA deficit runs to \$42 million

VIENNA (R) — The advisory commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) has said a 1982 deficit of \$42 million threatens the organisation's programme, especially in education. A statement published by the Vienna-based organisation said a lasting solution had to be found for the agency's financial difficulties if it was to carry on its task. The commission also said that in addition to UNRWA's normal work the initial cost of its emergency aid to Lebanon was estimated at \$39 million and reconstruction work would cost several times that amount.

### Juan Carlos okays early elections

MADRID (R) — King Juan Carlos Friday signed a decree dissolving the Cortes (parliament) and calling for early general elections, the Spanish national news agency EFE reported. EFE said, the king signed the decree during a meeting with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo at his holiday home in Palma, Majorca. The prime minister had flown there from Madrid after chairing a cabinet meeting.

### Austrian producer of Evita on trial

VIENNA (R) — An Austrian film producer went on trial here accused of arranging to have the star of the musical Evita here beaten up so that his former girlfriend could take over the role. Three other men were found guilty of organising and carrying out the attack on Isabel Weicken, who played the leading part in the Vienna production of the musical. Two were jailed and one received a suspended sentence. Miss Weicken received a broken nose and other injuries in the attack last March. She had to have an operation and missed several weeks of performances. The main defendant, Werner Pioner, 43, was accused of organising the attack so that his former girlfriend Vera Gutmann, who was Miss Weicken's understudy, could take over the role.

### French police seize 3 tonnes of hashish

NARBONNE, France (R) — Police dredging up an estimated three tonnes of hashish hidden in drums on the seabed off France's south coast said Friday that the drug had been smuggled from Lebanon. They said the operation involved a major international drugs network. The Dutch captain and two crewmembers of the boat Neerlandia were charged Thursday with drug trafficking. The hashish recovered from the seabed, worth about 30 million francs (more than \$4 million) on the streets, is almost certainly France's biggest drugs haul in terms of quantity, a police spokesman said.

## Argentine political parties legalised after 6 years

BUENOS AIRES (R) — President Reynaldo Bignone legalised Argentina's political parties Thursday night nearly six years after they were banned when the armed forces seized power in 1976.

The president signed a statute legalising the parties and regulating their internal organisation after making a 20-minute speech to the nation.

He reaffirmed in the speech his government's determination to return Argentina to democracy by March 1984 and said he would face all difficulties with moderation.

The president warned that in times ahead the country could face sharp differences of opinion and social conflicts, but these should not be viewed as a threat of destabilisation.

The president had lifted a ban on political activity immediately after taking power with army backing two months ago, but the new law he signed Thursday night will permit the parties to resume normal functioning.

He said he recognised Argentina faced grave social and economic problems and stressed the government was doing all possible to reduce unemployment and reinvigorate the country's depressed economy.

He said that with the lifting of restrictions on trade union activity, social conflicts and strikes could take place, but these should be seen as a form of free expression natural in democratic society.

"We must lose our fear of these measures as something that destabilises the government," he said.

At several points in his speech, President Bignone stressed moderation would be the keynote of his government's action.

At the same time, he emphasised his government had sufficient power and authority, commenting that its mandate to return Argentina to democracy had been given by the armed forces as a whole.

## Rome starts probe into Red Brigades ambush

SALERNO, Italy (R) — Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni arrived here Friday from Rome to head an inquiry into a Red Brigades ambush on an army convoy Thursday, the urban guerrilla groups' third successful arms robbery this year.

A Carabinieri paramilitary policeman was killed during Thursday's attack and eight other people were injured, two of them critically. The guerrillas escaped with six army rifles.

Over a dozen Red Brigades members, three of them women, ambushed an army jeep and minibus in a narrow, tree-lined avenue of this southwestern port city in the quiet mid-afternoon, police said.

"Stop, stay inside or we will shoot, this is the Red Brigades," the street inhabitants were told.

Eye-witnesses said the guerrillas blocked the convoy with two cars and opened fire on some of the 11 soldiers who were heading for a nearby barracks to change guard.

A squad car of Carabinieri police, hearing the shots, roared to the scene where it was met by gunfire from a group of guerrillas on foot, police said.

Police said the Red Brigades, depleted by a wave of arrests and defections since last December, were clearly stocking up their arsenal for a new campaign of violence against political targets.

## Planned protests scare Warsaw

WARSAW (R) — A Polish Communist Party leader has said demonstrations against martial law planned for next week are a prelude for a general strike and could lead to an armed uprising. Kazimierz Barcikowski, a member of the party's ruling politburo, was quoted by the official press Friday as saying: "We are facing a great political threat."

Mr. Barcikowski was speaking to party members at the Warski shipyards in Szczecin, where there was a demonstration in favour of the suspended Solidarity trade union and an apparently unheeded call for a strike last week.

He said calls for demonstrations next week coinciding with the anniversary of agreements setting up Solidarity in 1980 "are meant as a preparatory phase to precede an all-out strike."

"This in turn would precede an armed uprising if that is what the overthrow of the socio-political system of people's Poland requires," he said.

Underground leaders called for mass peaceful demonstrations in major cities to press demands for release of internees, an amnesty for those convicted under martial law, and some form of national agreement between the authorities and the people.

## Czechs briefly detain 2 Western attaches

VIENNA (R) — Police in Czechoslovakia detained the American and British military attaches there and held them for 13 hours Thursday, the U.S. attache said Friday.

The American, Col. Robert Piper, speaking from Prague by telephone, said he was told by a Czechoslovak officer that British Col. Jeremy Carter and himself had been detained because they were found close to a military area.

They were picked up by police in the town of Strazice while on a tour of the area about 60 kilometres southwest of Prague.

"We were taken to the local town council building and were isolated from each other and physically searched," Col. Piper said. He said they were not allowed to contact their embassies but were released shortly before midnight.

Col. Piper said that it was only towards the end of the day before a Czechoslovak army officer came to see him. When he asked him the reason for the authorities' action, he was told he and Col. Carter had been "near a military area."

Col. Piper said the two embassies only learned of the incident after the wives of the attaches had become anxious and called the embassies to say they had not returned from their trip.

The embassies contacted the Czechoslovak diplomatic liaison officer at the ministry of defence who said he would look into the matter.

## Private eye alleges CIA murdered Marilyn Monroe

LOS ANGELES (R) — A private detective is claiming Marilyn Monroe was murdered by a disident faction of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to prevent her revealing a "plot" on the life of Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

Milo Speriglio, who has been investigating the circumstances of the Hollywood star's sudden death 20 years ago, said Thursday he had evidence that Miss Monroe was told of a plot by then U.S. Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, and had written of it in her diary.

Mr. Speriglio, director of a leading Los Angeles detective agency which has been working on the case for 10 years, said earlier this

month he had discovered a plan organised by a CIA faction to kidnap Miss Monroe and broadcast reports she had had a nervous breakdown, so her word would be doubted.

According to the private detective, another, disident faction of the intelligence agency got to her first and murdered her.

Mr. Speriglio was speaking at a joint news conference with a former Coroner's aide, Lionel Grandison, who said a coroner's file on Miss Monroe was altered and that her diary disappeared from a safe.

Mr. Grandison said he had leafed through the diary and, without going into detail, he said it con-

tained references to an alleged plot to kill Cuban President Fidel Castro and also references to President John F. Kennedy and his brother Robert.

Mr. Grandison repeated a previous assertion that he was forced to sign a death certificate saying the film star had died of an overdose of barbiturates.

The governing body for Los Angeles county, the board of supervisors, has requested an investigation of the claims made by Mr. Grandison, and 16 days ago, the Los Angeles district attorney's office announced it was trying to establish the chain of events in the last 24 hours of Miss Monroe's life.

Rewards of up to \$100,000 were offered recently for the missing diary.

"The diary was put in a safe one day, and when we opened the safe the next day, it was gone," Mr. Grandison said.

Mr. Grandison said he said he was reluctant to sign the death certificate because of the absence of a report from the coroner's suicide investigators and of reports normally available for inspection.

But it was implied that if he did not he would be dismissed.

He charged that the file on Miss Monroe was altered several times and a diagram of her body was removed from the file.

## Internal unrest plagues Indian politics

By Bernard Melinsky  
Reuters

NEW DELHI — Outbursts of police lawlessness in Bombay and violence in the state of Punjab are clouding Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's political horizon at a time when her government's international prestige is high.

On the international front, India's reputation in the non-aligned movement has been enhanced by the emergence of New Delhi as the most likely venue for the 97-member movement's next summit.

It was originally scheduled for Baghdad next month but that venue has been cast in doubt by the Iran-Iraq war.

Mrs. Gandhi returned this month from a highly successful fence-mending visit to the United States and is due to go to the Soviet union next month, showing that India is courted by both superpowers and seeks to be friends with both despite long-held suspicions abroad of a tilt toward Moscow.

But all this, and her hefty parliamentary majority, may offer scant comfort to the prime minister as she surveys a ragged political scene in states controlled by her Congress (I) Party.

Violent protest

Last week police and their supporters went on the rampage in India's largest commercial centre, Bombay, after the local state government took action against their union leaders who were demanding better pay and conditions.

Army and para-military troops crushed the disorder but not before it had unnerved many Indians and focused attention on urban tensions.

Bombay is in many India's most dynamic city but the commercial gloss hides simmering tensions. Some 250,000 textile workers have been on strike there for seven months, seriously affecting exports.

The apparent failure of the Maharashtra state Congress (I) government to spot the potential for trouble among disgruntled police has led to opposition calls for its dismissal.

In Punjab, a prosperous northern farming state, two hijackings of Indian Airlines planes by Sikh extremists in under three

weeks and a grenade attack on the Congress (I) chief minister are the latest manifestations of unrest.

One hijack ended last Friday when the lone gunman was shot dead by police. The earlier one, on Aug. 4, ended with the surrender of the hijacker.

Punjab is the home of most of India's 11 million Sikhs, an industrious religious minority with a great martial tradition. A Sikh, Zail Singh, became India's president last month.

However, several extremist groups have arisen in recent years, seeking to emphasise the separate Sikh identity in political terms. Some demand a separate homeland, others greater autonomy for Punjab.

Chief Minister Darbara Singh, who decided to crack down on extremists last month, escaped unhurt from the grenade attack on Friday but about 30 other people were injured.

Another Congress (I) government in the limelight is that of Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra in the eastern state of Bihar which

has passed a controversial press bill making it an offence to write anything deemed "scurrilous" or amounting to blackmail.

The bill, which needs presidential assent before it becomes law, has been almost universally attacked by the opposition and the Indian press. They remember the censorship imposed during Mrs. Gandhi's emergency rule in the mid-1970s.

Mrs. Gandhi also faces problems in India's northeast where secessionist movements are active in some states and unrest persists in oil-rich Assam.

The various opposition groups, badly fragmented at national level, are always quick to try and exploit what they see as government shortcomings.

But their impotence was clearly illustrated by the overwhelming rejection of a no-confidence motion they introduced in parliament last week.

Gloomy anniversary

Mrs. Gandhi replied to criticism of her policies with a scathing attack on the opposition, saying the motion was motivated by personal animosity against her and her fam-

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ A J 2  
♥ J 2  
♦ A Q 6 4  
♣ K J 6 2

WEST EAST  
♥ 7 6 3 ♠ K 9 8 4  
♦ 10 9 5 ♥ K 7 6 4  
♣ 10 9 8 7 ♠ 5 2  
♥ 9 4 3 ♦ 10 7 5

SOUTH  
♠ Q 10 5  
♥ A Q 8 3  
♦ K J 3  
♣ A Q 8

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 NT Pass 4 NT Pass  
6 NT Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Ten of ♣.

Put your bridge wizardry to the test. Cover up the East and West hands and decide what's your best chance to make six no trump after a diamond lead.

North's bid of four no trump does not ask for aces — there is an agreed suit. It is simply a quantitative raise in no trump, and asks partner to bid six no trump if he has a maximum. South had, and did.

At first glance it seems that you have to play for one of two finesses being right.

As the cards lie, the heart finesse succeeds, so you make your contract. You took a line that gives you a slightly better than 3-to-1 chance of success. But you didn't take quite the best line. You could have given yourself a slight additional chance.

Since it's even money on the location of the heart king, win the opening diamond lead in your hand and lead a low heart toward the jack. If West has the king of hearts and goes up with it, you don't need the spade finesse. You can take four tricks in each minor suit, three in hearts and the ace of spades.

If West has the king of hearts and plays low, the jack will win. Now you can abandon hearts and take the spade finesse. If it wins, you have all the tricks; if it loses, two hearts and two aces bring your total to twelve.

If the jack of hearts is captured by East's king, you can still fall back on the spade finesse. But your eight of hearts could be the ace in the hole. Before taking the spade finesse, cash the ace-queen of hearts. If either defender started with three hearts including the 10-9, your eight will set up as the twelfth trick and the spade finesse is unnecessary. It is spotting that extra hope that moves you up to the expert ranking.